

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1896.

File No. /- 18

191.

Serial Nos. /-

(police)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. /- 33

Major Part B for Dec 97.

SUBJECT.

Outbreak of *D. aculeatus* in the Kadi
and Shimoga districts during 1897.

born term *aculeatus*

24/12/97

Incised
H.S.

Wright

mem. & rpt.

It wd. be well to ask the
J.G.P. for a brief ^{official} report on
the occurrences, ~~together with~~
~~the observations~~ ^{facts} which
~~the Dec. of Khatia & Shingya~~
~~ref. to~~, their origin &

(You can let him
see this letter d.o. so
that he may be able
to write a report such
as we can send to
Residents)

I agree the punishment
awarded by the ^{magistrate} list was
altogether too lenient - Ask
J.G.P. for particulars and as
- any action req. on the
part of the Govt.

29.4.97

To/ FR A Thambore (letter) C 25

progress, steps taken
to suppress them,
detection measures
adopted, how far
the influence of
distressed & lawless
criminal classes
into the Province for
cross the frontier areas
cause of this outdoor
crime. Was there

Similar situation
thru in neighbour
with D.G. But also he
ascertained & reported
Ask for a report as

Breach of Police Discipline.

The dacoities in Kadur and Shimoga necessitated that the pick of the Police from every part of the Province should be sent to the place of action, and the energetic I. G. issued an order to this effect. But two of the special Reserve Force at Mysore, Michael and Munisawmy Naidu said they would not go. They were prosecuted before the City Magistrate on the 21st instant according to the Police Rules and His worship fined them under section 28 of the said rules Rs. 5 and 10 respectively for breach of discipline.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. Camp A.

Dated Camp Mysore, 19th May 1897

Enc. one file

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

TO

THE ~~CHIEF~~ SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Genl. & Rev. Departments

SIR,

With reference to your
letter No. 12012 d. 4th Instant, calling
2.1366
for a brief office report on the
recent dacoities in the Kadur and
Chimnoga Districts, I have the honor
to state that from information
gathered mainly from the dacoits
themselves of whom I have already
been arrested and undergoing
trial before the District Magistrate
at Kadur, they are all Korchars
from

R' 24/5/97

(1) A copy of this report may be sent to the Resident of a further report received after the current is over.
 (2) The dacoits were confined in Malnad - There were no any in 35 or 40 miles. They were all sent in broad day light and on high roads. - The system of frontier patrol is apparently defective and there has been recent proper supervision directed at the movements of Kerashe to the suspicious looking gangs. What was done subsequent to the coming from of the dacoits for catching the movements of the suspicious looking strangers & strengthen the patrol system & all which have been done from the coming of these dacoits - recruitment is better than ever. I have always advocated the supply of a half a mounted dacoit force in the frontier. The more something is done in this direction & lead in the Malnad the better.

(3) The Agent says that these dacoits & have been checked earlier some of the gangs arrested of the Police had been armed with quick firing guns - The key will find up the counterborder of camp - It is necessary to supply such guns at least to the Police in the Malnad for the frontier patrols.

Resident to Deewan

22-5-97

Saled to Deewan (P)

24/5/97

Gen. 30.] 137 222
 1897
 From 1-96
 The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
 OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
 10719
 27. MAY 1897

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Dated 19th

Genl. & Rev: Depts

Despatched

May 1897

Received 27-5-97

2:45 P.M.
 Camp Mysore

Enclosure No.

General No.
 No.

Camp No A

Reporting on the all out break of daco in the Shivamogga and Districts -

Recd in Camp direct. Subd to 1st Div. (1st Div. only) of the list of summary of the sketch plan, was - raised by the 2nd & 3rd are awaited.

The letter to which is a reply is not head given But the Presidency tells & the Deewan's order has - proved to be 'worth one' here are put up.

put up Subd to 1st Div. 27/5/97.

21-5-97

This is a ~~gross~~ case of grossly inadequate punishment, which, if allowed to go unnoticed, might seriously affect the discipline of the Police force. The occasion was an extraordinary one ~~and~~ as the men were called to ^{the} duty of suppressing a series of loaves.

I wd. sanction the application for revision of the sentence; ~~as~~ what. Ver the result of the application our action wd. show the gravity of the offence in our estimation.

The for advocate shd. be fully instructed as to the nature of the Call to Duty which these men discharged

8/6/97.

9/6/97
 I have reviewed
 the case and find
 that the men were
 not punished as
 they should have
 been.

9/6/97
 I have the pleasure
 of enclosing herewith
 a separate report on
 the case. I am sure
 that the men need
 no revision - no
 reasons need be
 given except
 that in the
 opinion of the
 court they are
 deserving of
 a revision.

OFFICE OF THE
7214
24
Gen. 30.
No. 1-4189
Series From - 1-
1897

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

(1)

To

The General Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Dated

21

Despatched

23

February 1897

Received 24

General No.

2841

No.

328

Enclosure No.

Requesting sanction
to the grant of an e
allowance of Rs 20 of five
month to each of two
Inspectors viz Rajagopala
Bharlu and Rama Chandra
Das deputed on special
duty in the Shimoga district
in connection with the
excavations.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 2841
328

Dated... *Camp. Mysore* 21st 7/89
23rd 7

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

TO

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Departments

SIR,

I have the honor to state
that having received intimation of
further dacoities having been committed
in Shimoga and as I have reason
to think that the local village and
regular Police are not being worked
and utilized to the best effect,
I have tonight for Shimoga to
direct operations in person.

2 I have ordered Probationary
Inspector Rajagopala Chatur, and

and Anthropometry Inspector
Rao to proceed
to Shimoga forthwith on special
duty in connection with the
dacoities. I beg to request that
Government may be pleased
to sanction an allowance of
Rs 20/- per month to the two
Inspectors for the time they may
be engaged on special duty.

3. Detachments from the
Special Reserve Forces at Jammu
Bangalore and Mysore have
also been ordered to proceed
to Shimoga.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

your most Obedient Servant

K. M. A. Dey
Inspector General of Police

(2)

C

Nos. 300 - 1 of 3-3-97

Recd

Letter No. 2041 of 21-2-1997
320 from the Dy. Commr in Mysore

Section	Police Vacancies
No	1-96 Prob. Insp. Rajagopal Chaudh and
Serial No	2 Anthropometric Insp. Ramachandra Rao to ~~Shimoga~~ proceed to Shimoga

Noting that, in consequence of
forthwith on receipt only, ~~to~~ and
recommending the grant of an allowance
of Rs 20 per month to each for the
time they may be so engaged.

Order thereon.

Sanctioned, The ~~same~~
~~for the~~ the expenditure ~~may~~
be met ~~should be~~ ~~met~~
from General Reserve
in the Police Budget. U

2 The Dy. Commr 3/3/97
desires that a
Special Report of the progress
connected with this uniformly laid out
direction up to, and
of the steps taken to
detect the culprits and
prevent a recurrence of
such cases. With reference
to the submission of this report
in 3/3/97

The D. G. of Police
Camp

3/3/97

Spue
at once

3/3/97

3-3-97

Issued from camp

SP
4/5/97

(2)

Can

Nos. 300 - 1 of 3-3-97

Recd

Letter No. 2041 of 21-12-97
320 from the D. G. of Police in Mysore

Noting that, in consequence of
Section _____ police vacancies in Shimoga, he has advised
No. _____ 1-96 Prob. Insp. Rajagopal Chaudh and
Serial No. _____ 2 Anthropomet. Insp. Ramachandra
Rao to ~~Shimoga~~ proceed to Shimoga
forthwith on special duty, ~~to~~ and
recommending the grant of an allowance
of Rs 20 per month to each for the
time they may be so engaged.

Order thereon.

Sanctioned, ~~the same~~
~~from which the expenditure may~~
~~be met should be pointed out.~~
from General Account
in the Police Budget. ~~of~~

By 2 The G. O. Secy 3/3/97
15/1/97 desir. that a
Special Report of the crimes
committed with this uniform be sent to
Director up to, and
of the steps taken to
detect the culprits and
present a statement of
Solved Cases. With reference
to report No. 1047 in 3/1/97
the submission of this report.

To

The D. G. of Police
" Bangalore

1/3/97

3/3/97
Issue
at once

3-3-97

Issued from

SR
4/3/97

8110
27-3-97 2/151

S. No.	Gen. 300-1	Police	EWAN OF MYSORE
No.	1-96	1897	
Serial No.	From		

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The General Secretary to the
Government of Mysore,

General & Revenue Departments.
Dated 26th

Despatched 27th } March 1897

Received 29 — .. —

General No. 3199
No. 368

Enclosure No.

Stating that full reports
regarding recent dacoities
in the Shimoga and Kadu
Districts have been
called for and requesting
that special allowances
for the four officers deputed
on duty may be sanctioned.

For

29.3.97

Subj

Enc. No. 300-1 of 3.3.97 was
sent to Camp Mysore on 27-3-97
for sub-on to Secy as per his orders

Since recd from camp
29/3/97 + re-subd. Mr. 30/3/97

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 3199
3 48

Dated Bangalore 27th March ... 1897.

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

TO

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

Adverting to para 2 of Government Proceedings
A.C 300-1 dated Camp Mysore, 3rd March 1897, I have the honor
to state that I have called for full reports from the Deputy Com-
missioners of Shimoga and Kader with reference to the recent dacoities,
and the special report required by Government will be submitted
as early as practicable.

2. In the meantime, I regret to have to state that after a lull of
about a fortnight there has been a re-erudescence of dacoities almost
in the same localities as were the scenes of these crimes in the middle
of February.

3. There have been ten new dacoities reported after the 13th instant,
all of the same type, in which wayfarers were attacked by gangs of
from 10 to 60 or 70 persons, beaten and robbed of all they carried. The
dacoits appear to be Waddars or Kookhars. A. Bellary side
who

who are evidently helped by local bad characters. The District authorities report that the arrangements for patrolling the roads and sending out search parties into the jungles regarding which instructions were given before I left Kadiar in the beginning of this month, have been regularly maintained, but the occurrence of dacoities in the places where special precautions had been reported to have been taken, indicates, I am afraid, some laxity in carrying out preventive measures.

4. When I am in full possession of all the facts, I shall report to Government how far the local Police might be held to be responsible for the recurrence of these dacoities. In the meantime, I would only note the three instances have been brought to my notice, in which Police Inspectors on two occasions, and a Constable and a forest watcher under a Forester on another occasion signally failed to fire into or pursue the dacoits, though sighting them while committing dacoities or immediately afterwards. We have practical proof here of the necessity for giving proper instruction to recruits in drill and shooting before they are sent out for duty. But more on this subject when the further report is submitted.

5. At the request of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadiar, who reported that the local Police were unequal to cope with the dacoits, I sent 24 Special Reserve men under two Sergeants to Shimoga on the 21st instant and another 20 men to Kadiar on the 23rd instant under Chief Constable Edwards of the Bangalore City and Head Constable Mellor recently appointed to the Polar Gold Fields. This was in addition to the Reserve men from Mysore, Bangalore and Shimkur, whom I had already sent on the occurrence of the first series of dacoities.

6. I had also sent Inspector Majumkar for special duty in Shimoga, and have recently recalled him as he is reported to be unwell, and details

Head Quarter Inspector Syeduddin of Tumkur in his stead. Head Constable Dunning of the Kolar Gold Fields was sent yesterday with some arms and ammunition at the request of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga. As Chief Constable Edwards suddenly got unwell at Tarikere and returned to Bangalore, Reserve Inspector Morris was sent in his place to day.

7. I beg to request that special allowances, as noted in the margin may be sanctioned for the officers deputed on duty. All these officers except Head Constable Dunning have, in anticipation of sanction, been permitted to take a riding pony each with them, and I request that the charges for taking the ponies may be sanctioned in due course when bills are submitted.

Head Quarter Inspector Syeduddin Rs. 20/-
 Reserve Inspector Morris Rs. 20/-
 Head Constable Chellai Rs. 15/-
 do Dunning Rs. 15/-

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. N. N. N.
 Inspector General
 of Police

No. 11169-70 813-4-97.

91268

Read

(4)

Letter No. 3199 d/26 March 1897

Section Police
File No 1-96
Serial No 4

From the Inspector General:
reporting the arrangements made
with regard to the dacoities in the Shimoga
and Kader etc.; stating that the special
report required by Govt. in Proceedings
No. C 300-1 d/3-3-97 will be submitted
on receipt of information from the
District Commr.; and requesting that
special allowances, as noted in
the margin, may be sanctioned for
the Police Officers deputed for duty
in connection with the dacoities.

H. V. Inspector Syed... Rs 20.
Reserve Inspector Norris... Rs 20.
Head Constable Meller... Rs 15.
do. Dunning... Rs 15.

Order thereon.

The special allowances re-
commended are sanctioned.

2. Govt. will await the early
submission of the reports on the
dacoities.

By 31/3/97.

31-3-97

Secy.

Spec. Commr.
31/4/97

The Inspector Genl. of Police in Mysore
The Comptroller to the Mysore Govt.

2/4 197

Dark please inform
this, as the
to speak to the
also the
which requires
and other
shenly
deputed
detected the culprits.

What the Indian
in person after you
think a Run off like
No. 1000 should be
at Shimoga in some time
4/4/97

Police 1-96
Pol. 1167^{1/2} Camp No. 8 Inc.: 1
(5) sl.

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Dewan of Mysore,

As a command,
Dated Bangalore, the 29 April 1897.

SIR,

The Resident has noticed in various newspapers, allusion to the occurrence of dacoities in Kader, and Shimoga. The matter is of public interest inasmuch, lawlessness of a violent nature, if it make any headway and remain uncontrolled, has a tendency to spread, and to affect adjacent territories. I am therefore to ask you to be kind enough to favour Colonel Robertson with a report on the subject of these dacoities - to which they originated - the extent to which they spread and the measures taken to cope with them.

2. In case the occurrence detailed in the Mysore Standard of the 24th April, has not been brought to your notice, I am directed to forward the enclosed ^xcutting for your information. The punishment awarded to the two Policemen who were presumably guilty of a flagrant breach of duty, appears, if the report is correct, to be very inadequate, and may it is feared encourage others to offend in like manner.

x to be kindly returned

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

John Chinn Captain,

Offg: First Assistant Resident.

No. 12012 of 4-5-97.
71366 Sme: 1

✓ *Mr. Gout*

Section	<i>Police</i>
No.	<i>1-96</i>
Serial No.	<i>6</i>

2

9

The Dy. of Police

Sir

I am directed to request you to be so good as to submit a brief official report of the recent occurrence of dacoities in the Madras and Tanjore Districts. The report should give an account of the origin and progress of the dacoities, the steps taken to prevent them, the detective measures adopted and the extent to which the influence of dacoities and lawless or habitually criminal classes into the Province from across the frontier was the cause of their outbreak of crime.

2. I am also to request that you will ascertain

and report for the informa-
- tion of Govt whether there
was any similar simul-
- taneous outbreak ~~in~~
in the neighbouring British
Districts.

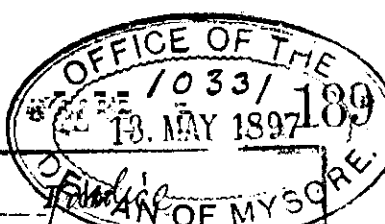
x - It is hoped that the
report called for ^{above} will
be submitted as early
as possible -

I have seen
- U
315797

- 3. I am further
excited to forward
the enclosed cutting
from the Mysore
Standard of the 24th
April last and
to ask for particulars
of the breach of duty
therein mentioned. ~~By~~
The report is correct
The Government are
by the City Magistrate
Mysore ~~in~~ ^{the}
~~opinion of Govt~~
altogether to be
and the Govt would
like to have your
opinion as to any
action required on
their part -

W. J. P.
H. J. P.
3/12

81295





The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

Serial No. ——— To ———

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated 11th } May 1907.
 Despatched 12th }
 Received 13th }
 General No. 3746
 No. 423
 Enclosure No. one.

Requesting sanction to
 the special allowances
 sanctioned to Inspectors on
 dacoity duty being utilized
 for paying those who are
 now working there in the
 places of some of those first
 deputed on that duty, but
 now returned to their res-
 pective places; and ^{requesting} that
 additional allowances
 may be sanctioned for
 some others now named.

12/5/97

Ref^d Despatched up 14/5/97

The Inspector might care to
have put up a draft - 6

17/5/97

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

3746
423

Dated Bangalore, 11th May 1897
124

one.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

⊗ Subject: app't of
Nadig Subba Rao for
investigation of dacoit
cases in Shimoga &
Kodur Dist. — Sub:
to Secy on 12-5-97.

In Continuation of this

Office No: 3544[⊗]
403 dated 23rd April 1897
and with reference to Government Pro-
ceedings Nos: 300-1⁺ Camp Mysore dated
3rd March 1897 and 11169-70⁺ dated 13th
April 1897 Sanctioning allowances to
Police Officers deputed on Dacoity duty, I
have the honor to forward herewith copy
of letter from the Deputy Commissioner of
Kodur, shewing the dates on which the
several Officers reported themselves for duty.

2. It will be seen from the above that
from among those Officers for whom special
allowances

@ Inspr Krishna Rao - Rs. 20
 do Gunde Rao - Rs. 20
 Jemadar Venketappa - Rs. 15
 Dunning

allowances were sanctioned by Government
 Probationary/Inspector Rajappala Char, Inspr
 Norris, and Head Constable Dunning have
 returned. I request that the allowances
 sanctioned for the above may be diverted
 to the marginally noted Officers, and that ad-
 ditional allowances may be sanctioned
 for other officers whose names are noted in
 the margin.

3. The allowances may date from the
 dates on which the several officers reported
 themselves for duty. I expect the special
 work to be closed by the end of June/97.

x Inspector Venketa Rao - Rs. 20
 Jemadar Khan Ahmad - Rs. 15
 Chief Const: Sindar Singh - 15
 Sergeant Mohamed Beg - 8.

I have the honor to be
 Sir
 Your most Obedient Servant

/ P. J. Narayana
 Inspector General of Police
 5

From
The Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

To
The Inspector General
of Police in Mysore.
Bangalore

Dated 22nd

Despatched 24th April 1897 *W*

Received

Camp Tarikere

General No. 143 } 1897
No.

Enclosure No.

Inspector General's No.
3452 dated 16th instant.
P.C. 165

With reference to the
above, has the honor to
append in the margin a
list showing the dates
on which Police officers
from outside this District
reported themselves for
special duty in connect
with the Dacoities.

All the officers now
in the margin except -
Rajagopalachar continue
on special duty.

Spe

M. Ramachandra Rao } 23rd February
Inspector, Bangalore } 1897

M. Gunde Rao }
Inspector } 30th March/97
Kolar Taluk }

V. Rajagopalachar }
Probationary Inspector } 2nd March/97
Tumkur }

* Note. Was compelled to
revert from ill-health on
30th March/97.

*
Jamedar Khan Ahamud
Tumkur. 23rd February/97

*
Chief Constable Sirdar Singh
of Mysore city. 22nd March/97

*
Serjeant Mahamud Beg of
Bangalore city 25th March/97

*
Venkata Rao, Inspector of
Police, Tarikere, employed
on special duty with effect
from 12th March 1897

Special monthly allowances at the following rates may be granted to the officers named in the margin during the period of their employment on special duty:—

Inspectors at Rs 20/- each.

Chief Constable Sirdarsing and Jamedar Khan Mahammad	}	Rs 15/- each.
--	---	---------------

Sergeant Mahammad Beg - Rs 8/-

(Signed) L. Krishna Rao.

For Dy: Commissioner
Kadur District

"Copy"

M. Narayanaiah
Inspector General
of Police

L

J. 1340 Police 1-95 sl. 8,
office of the

Inspector General of
Police in Mysore.

Dated Camp. Mysore
19.5.1897.

No. Camp A.

Sir

The Inspector General
of Police in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of
Mysore.

General & Revenue Dept.

For

With reference to your letter No.
12012 dated 4th instant calling for
J. 1366

a brief official report on the present
dacoities in the Kadur & Shimoga
districts, I have the honor to state
that the information gathered
mainly from the dacoits themselves
of whom 17 have already been
arrested and are undergoing
trial before the District Magis-
trate of Kadur, they are all Korse
fine

from the Madras Districts of Bellary and Anantapur except 4 or 5 men who are local Korchars belonging to the Chitaldrug District and said to have been employed chiefly as guides and bearers by the dacoits.

2. In the early part of this year many gangs of Korchars came into Mysore with their women and children and with their herds of cattle being driven by the stress of famine in their own Districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Gundappah. A few of the gangs went in the direction of North Kanara in the Bombay Presidency while the others fixed their camps on the borders of Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. From here about 20 men
are

are stated to have started for the Malnaad on a plundering expedition about the end of January 1897. There were in all 35 dacoities committed by them beginning from 4th February 1897 and ending on 25th March with a break from 24th February to 13th March. The first series commenced on 4th February on the Chikmagalur - Santveri road and terminated with the case reported on Thirthalli - Shimoga road on the 24th February 1897. On the 13th March 1897 the second series began with a dacoity on the Tarikere - Bentkpur road and closed on the 25th March 1897 on the Shimoga - Aiyur road. The dacoities were prompted purely by motives of plunder and the injuries to person were slight except in two instances.

The

3, The dacoities were confined to the Malnaad tracts and mainly to the basins of the two rivers Tunga and Bhadra. These are traversed by low ranges of hills, covered with thick forest and the rivers are at this season fordable at numerous points, thus affording facilities for the dacoits after committing a dacoity on one road to cross over and commit ~ another on another road or take ~ shelter in the thick intermediate jungles whenever there were signs of their being pursued. The dacoits were armed only with sticks. Their method was to lie in wait in the thick jungle on the road side and ~ attack persons or carts passing along the road. They would then take a cross cut to another point on the road and plunder any men or carts that may

may come in their way. The dacoities were all committed in broad day light and mostly on the high roads except in some instances where wild herdsmen known as Kacha Gowlis were plundered in the heart of the jungles.

✕ The sparseness of the population, the isolated nature of the villages and the difficulties of rapid communication seem to have favored the operations of the dacoits. Another circumstance that facilitated their coming and going unobserved was the presence of a large cooly population collected on the Tadsa bridge under construction in the heart of the Malnaad and on the Railway work in progress between Berur and Shimoga ^{40 miles in length} also passing through a jungly tract. The large influx of foreign immigrants from

classified lists
of immigrants
from the com-
mencement of
famine as
to a sketch map
of the scene of
the dacoities will
follow

from the famine stricken Districts of
British India, also favored their coming
in unnoticed.

5. From the commencement vi-
-gorous measures were adopted to re-
-press the dacoities and to prevent their
extending to the more open portions of
the two Districts and these measures
were in the main successful and the
dacoities were confined to the basins of
the two rivers above referred to.

* See copy of
letter marked
A. from the
Superintendent
Kanara District
to Asst^{nt} Supt^{nt}
Shimoga District.

6. 23 dacoities of precisely the
same character^{*} as those committed in
Shimoga and Kadur are reported to
have been committed in North Kanara
of the Bombay Presidency about the
same time as in the Mysore Districts
between 2nd February and 28th March
by a gang of Korchars from the famine
Districts of the Madras Presidency. They
are however an independent gang who
took

took a northerly direction while the main body moved towards Chitaldrug and Shimoga. There was no manner of connection between the dacoities in Shimoga or Kadur and those in North Kanara. The distance between the scene of the last dacoity in Shimoga was more than 60 miles from the North Kanara border.

7. On the receipt of the first information of the dacoities, the police stations and outposts along the high roads were considerably strengthened by the addition of men from the special Reserve forces of Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur. The tract exposed to the operations of the dacoits was divided into convenient circles and placed under the charge of responsible officers. The road patrols and village beats were improved and brought under closer supervision. Special parties ~

consisting of the Police assisted by the village servants and shikaries were employed to search the jungles. The criminal gangs both wandering and permanent scattered over all parts of the two Districts were closely watched. The services of the local Silledar horse were requisitioned for carrying messages from one point to another. The fords were guarded with the help of the villagers. The movements of the suspicious looking strangers were watched and the system of frontier patrol in Shimoga was specially strengthened. These measures helped to keep the local gangs in check and arrest the progress of the dacoits.

Please see his
letter No. 3759 of 12/5/97
which was sent
to Govt on 22/5/97.

1

8. I have already explained to Government how the dacoities could have been checked earlier and some of the gangs arrested if the police had been

been armed with quick firing guns.

9. There have been no dacoities since the 25th March last. Early in the course of the dacoities two parties were sent out on detective duty, one from the Shimoga and the other from the Kadur District. Both were successful and came upon the right gangs while they were rapidly moving with their camps towards the Chitaldrug border. As above remarked, 17 men with most of the property have been arrested and placed on their trial. I understand that a great part of the property and many of the dacoits have been identified. Only 16 men have to be accounted for, but as these have escaped to their native places in the British Districts it may be long before they are arrested.

* For details see lists B and C.

10 The Shimoga District and to some extent Kadur also were never free

free from the visits of dacoits from across the border, during the dry season but this year owing to causes above referred to the dacoities were on a large scale and seemed to have extended to the heart of the Kadir District.

11. I beg to enclose for further details, copy of letter No 2 dated 12th instar from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadir District enclosing a memorandum prepared by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

12. A report at the close of the trials now proceeding would have been more satisfactory, but as the Government has called for a report I submit one without delay on the information now available.

13. With regard to the question of the lightness of the punishment awarded to two men of the Mysore Special Reserve

Reserve Force, the District Magistrate of Mysore, also thinks that the punishments awarded, are inadequate. & steps will be taken for having ^{the} sentences revised and a separate report will be made on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

116 Pradhav Rao
Inspector General
of Police.

Gain 1 No. 2. Enc. 4

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Office of the Deputy Commr.

Hadur District

Dated Camp Tarikere 12th May 1897

9/a

From,

The Deputy-Commissioner
Hadur District.

To,

The Inspector General
of Police in Mysore

Sir,

As requested in your docket
No. $\frac{3030}{147}$ dated 11th March and your
Demi-official (confidential) dated
3rd May 1897, I have the honor to
submit herewith a brief account
prepared by Mr. L. Krishna Rao,
Assistant Superintendent of Police
of the recent dacoities in the
Hadur

Kadur and Shimoga Districts and
of the measures taken to cope
with them.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

/signed/ J. Weir

Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District.

"copy"

/s/ Madhavarao
Inspector General
of Police

Dacoities in Hadur
and Shimoga Districts

— — — — — a/v
Memo
— — — — —

The Inspector General
of Police called for a
report on the recent
Dacoities in the Hadur
District so early as
 $\frac{11}{13}^{\text{th}}$ March 1897, but as
the preventive and
detective operations
then in progress had
not come to a point
it was thought expe-
-dient to defer the
report to a further date.

2. These Dacoities
having been committed
in a series beginning
in the borders of the
Hadur District and
continuing over those

of the Shimoga District, the report will not be complete, if it does not embrace the cases of both the Districts.

3. Appended are two statements shewing for the two Districts separately, the dates and places of occurrence, the names of the complainants, the value of property lost and of that recovered in the cases reported and investigated up to date.

4. It will be seen from the statements that the operations of the Dacoits were confined chiefly to Malnad tract, where owing to the want of quick means of communication

to the sparseness of population, the isolated situation of villages the density of the jung and other physical peculiarities, the culprits have so many facilities for committing crime with so little chance of detection.

5. Other circumstances too seem to have been favorable in more ways than one to a foreign gang of criminals to come and go unobserved. The large Public Works viz: construction of the Gadsa bridge & the opening of the Railway line had attracted a large cooly population from other parts. The coffee-picking season gave employment to a

large number of coolies from outside the Province. The influx of immigrants from the famine stricken Districts of British Territory was unusually heavy.

6. Judged by the dates and places of occurrence, the Dacoities may be said to range themselves into two series.

7. The first series commenced on the 4th February 1897 on Chikmagalore - Santreri road and terminated with the case reported on Thirthalli - Shimoga road on the 24th February 1897. The second series commenced on the 13th March 1897 on Tarikere - Benkipur road and

/closed on the 25th March
1897 on Shimoga Ayanur
road in the Shimoga
District.

8. The area over
which the operation
of the Dacoits spread
is traversed by low
ranges of hills which
divide the basins of
the two rivers viz the
Tunga and the Bhadra.

These rivers are ford-
-able at numerous
points during the
dry season and form,
as it were, convenient
approaches to the
jungles through which
the roads affected by
the Dacoities are easily
accessible.

9. These paths are
commonly used by

Horachars and Waddars
who pay periodic
visits to Malnad Taluks
of Shimoga and Kadur
Districts with large
herds of cattle for the
ostensible purpose of
trading in grain and
cattle.

10. Both from the
description of the
culprits given by the
complainants. and
from the places and
circumstances of the
occurrences, suspicion
was entertained from
the beginning that some
foreign gang of Horachars
or Waddars was con-
cerned.

11. This suspicion has
at last been confirmed,
for it is to the gangs of
Horachars from Bellary
and Ananthapur Districts

that these Dacoities have been traced.

12. Before proceeding to shew the manner in which the Dacoities were committed, it is necessary to say a few words as to how they originated. On this point the information obtained from some of the members of the Dacoit gang is the best available. The severity of distress caused by famine in the dry Districts of Bellary, Ananthapur and Giddapa drove several gangs of Korachars with their herds of cattle into the neighbouring Districts of Mysore in search of food and forage which can be had in the

Malnad tracts even in the worst seasons of the year. A few of the gangs went towards North Kanara while others scattered themselves and fixed their camps in the borders of Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts. Led by predatory instincts several members of these gangs numbering about 20 conspired and planned to go towards Malnad on a predatory excursion as it is not their habit to commit offences within a radius of 20 or 25 miles of their places of encampments. So the party left their camps which were then in the neighbourhood of Kenkere in

Hirapur Taluk and
Bharmasagar in the
Chitaldroog Taluk ~
about the end of Ja-
nuary 1897. Travelling
unobserved in the ~
jungles via Hosdurg
they reached the point
where they began their
operations as already
observed in Para 6.

13. The subsequent
events are all on record
and they sufficiently
indicate the career pur-
sued by the band of
Dacoits up to the time
of the capture of some
of them in the gangs
near Chennagiri, Bhar-
masagara and Chital-
droog with an apprecia-
ble share of identifiable
stolen property.

14. Except in two cases

*(22^d to 28th March/97)

no serious injury to the victims was caused by the Dacoits; and considering the amount of sensation and panic their acts created, the measure of loss sustained by the complainants must be deemed to be small.

15. The first offence was committed on a mestri and some coolies of Hospete Estate near Santneri. The victims were returning from the Chikmagalur market. About 10 or 12 of the Dacoits emerging from the roadside jungles, took the complainants by surprise and robbed them of cash and clothes of small value. The same afternoon another party was similarly

robbed about a mile further from the scene of last occurrence.

Information of these occurrences did not reach the Police until the next day as the complainants went on without giving ~ intimation to the Police Station at Lingenahalli.

The Dacoits escaped into the jungles and did not shew themselves till the evening of the next day (i.e. 5th February/97) when they attacked a party of coral dealers about 6 miles down the same road, causing serious injury to one of them.

The next Dacoity committed was on the Forest Assistant ~

conservator Mr. Hera
Sing and his men on
the afternoon of the 6th
idem on the Muttodi
Road. Mr. Hera Sing
was moving^v his camp
from Muttodi to Hipla
after a late breakfast,
when, from the thick
of the forest the culprits
came out, attacked the
whole party and robbed
them. The injuries to
which the victims were
subjected did not prove
serious. Among the
identifiable property
lost, a watch and chain
with a signet attached
to it was the most
valuable and this
article has since been
recovered intact. Forging
the river Bhadra some
where near Husgal
the Dacoits reached

the Yedahalli - Balehonur road near Alehalli on the 8th February/97 and waylaying and robbing the passengers one after another along that road kept the victims in their custody in their jungle retreat and let them go unhurt after sunset.

A Police Constable named Venkata who happened to pass by was the only person to receive some injury at the hands of the culprits. The culprits after robbing a woman and her cartman near Suthai on Yedahalli - Koppa road on the 9th February 1897 passed on to Yedahalli - Mandagadde road the next day. On that road one Brahmin

named Seetharamappa
who was going to
Yedahalli on horse back
accompanied by a
solitary servant became
their easy prey. On the
12th February/97 they
committed two more
Dacoities in the frontiers
of the Shimoga District
near Umblebil. A
party of Mahomedans
travelling in a cart to
Shimoga from Umbilibail
were the victims of the
first attack and the
second attack was
committed on a camp
of Kachegowligars near
Auralihalli. On the 13th
idem some cartmen
were robbed between
Umbilibail and Danivas.
On the 14th morning a
Revenue Head Munshi
Balakrishna Rao of
the Shimoga District

office who was going with two or three others in a cart from Umbhail to Benkipur to join the Deputy Commissioner's camp, was attacked and robbed. The same evening, a fisherman who was working with his nets in the river near Karakuchi; saw a party of 7 or 9 persons crossing the river with undue haste and going towards Lopal and Busenahalli jungles near Laknalli. He suspected them to be Dacoits, pursued them some distance with the result that the party turned round and robbed him of his clothes. At this stage it is clear that the original party had become

divided after the occurrence of the 14th February 1897 with a view to commit Dacoities in two different directions.

For on the next day i.e 15th February/97 two Dacoities were committed in two different places — the one between Shimoga and Umblihal and the other between Lakvalli and Tarikere in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur respectively.

On the morning of the 17th February/97 the cart of a Mahomedan was robbed on the road between Tarikere and Benkipur, and the occurrence near Huralhalli (Benkipur range) the same afternoon wherein some Dombars

were stripped of their
clothes may be taken
as marking the route
taken by the detached
party of Dacoits that
crossed the river on the
evening of the 14th Instant.
Taking the facts to be
as represented by some
of the confessing accused
persons this party must
have escaped through
Ubrani State Forest and
gone to their camp ~
which had by that
time been removed to
the borders of Bhemagiri
Taluk. The occurrence
between Umbilbail and
Danivas on the 22^d ~
February/97, at which
only 7 or 8 persons are
said to have been pre-
sent and that of the 24th
February/97 in which
one Pompay Gowda

and three women were robbed by a party of 9 or 10 persons between Shirthalli and Mandagadde, point to the direction taken by the other division of the party. After this occurrence a party of 12 or 13 Koraichars were seen at two different points in the Shankar Forest and on Ayanur-Shimoga road. They were prevented from committing any further offences that side by the attempt (though it proved ineffectual) made by a party of Forest officials to shoot them. Their disappearance altogether from the scene after the 26th February/97 leads one to presume that the culprits must have returned to their

camps in Chennagiri and Chitaldroog border via Devakathikoppa Kunkova and Kancharahalli jungles.

16. There was an interval of quiet between the 27th February and the 13th March/97.

17. Not satisfied with the results of their ~ achievements the culprits appear to have organized a stronger party and started on a second venture towards Malnad about the 10th, 11th March/97.

18. Meantime the clues obtained by the Police had placed them in a position to direct their operations in the right direction and special Police officers

were deputed from both the Districts on detective duty. Before the officers deputed reached their points of destination picking up information and clues on the way, a fresh batch of dacoits including several members of the first batch numbering in all about 35 had left their camps.

19. Although vigorous and persistent measures were adopted to pursue and intercept them in the jungles, yet some evil fate appears to have directed that they should pursue their course unchecked for a time in the same manner in which they had been able to do on the first occasion.

20. Commencing their second series of operations

on the 13th March 1897
between Benkipur and
Tarikere they seem to
have shot across the
jungles and touching the
Lakvalli Tarikere road
the same evening and
making a profitless
attack on some cartmen
near the scene of the
former occurrence, pro-
ceeded to Umbilbail
- Benkipur road crossing
the Bhadra at one of the
jungle fords and suc-
ceeded in committing
offences on that road
as well as on Shimoga
- Umbilbail road the fol-
lowing day. On the 16th
March, they successfully
attacked two parties
on the road between
Mandagadde and
Shimoga. Shortly after

Mrs D'Vaz

the occurrence the Inspector of Shirthalli with two Policemen happening to pass by with a loaded gun, the complainants went up to him and applied for help. As he entered the jungles he saw a large number of Dacoits standing at a short distance and prepared to shew fight in the event of his firing at them. He did not make use of the firearm but getting together a few that were available on the spot succeeded in putting the whole gang to flight across the Lunga. On the following day the gang was seen on Yedahalli Mandagadde road.

The endeavours made to pursue them, drove them into the jungles towards the Koppa road. On the

18th March/97 a party of local "shikarees" saw them in the jungles near Shedgar and one of them a Holiya happening to carry a gun loaded with small shots fired at them as they were crossing a stream near Kundra gundi. The shots hit some of them and in the fright and confusion that ensued the dacoits fled across the stream leaving behind them some of their sticks as well as the clothes &c which they had brought with them. One of them was drowned and his dead body was recovered from the waters the next day and photographed.

20. It has since been ascertained that the deceased was a local

Horacher of Chitaldroog who had accompanied the Dacoits as a guide. Some of the clothes found on the dead body have since been identified by the complainants and the mother and widow of the deceased have recognized the deceased by means of the Photograph.

21. After the fatal incident of the 18th the gang appears to have been broken up. One party seems to have returned to its camp making some minor attempts on the way, while another party appears to have split and gone on committing further depredations towards the interior of Malnad

in the Shimoga District.

The circumstances of these cases do not call for special mention.

22. The activity of the special Detective officers engaged in the direction of Chennagiri and Chitaldroog appear to have roused the suspicions of the gangs concerned as soon as the party that beat the retreat joined their camps. The camps were being rapidly moved and prompt action was therefore called for to secure those that had already returned. Searches were accordingly commenced in different directions, on the 22^d and continued till the 28th March/97.

A good proportion of

identifiable stolen property was discovered and in.

all 17 of the persons concerned were brought under arrest.

23. A number of jewels and clothes recovered as well as the persons arrested have been identified by the complainants and the accused persons have just been placed upon their trial.

24. The capture of these criminals scared away such of their accomplices as were about to return to their gangs and it has been ascertained that they managed to escape into British territory where many of their friends and relatives are said to be.

25. The number of the absconded persons is

ascertained to be about 16 or 18. Their wives and children as well as their friends are among the gangs now under observation and there is no prospect of the offenders' returning to join their camps until the latter should cross the frontiers of the Province.

26. There has been no recurrence of dacoity since the capture of this gang.

27. While on this point it may be mentioned that simultaneously with the outbreak of dacoities in the Malnad tracts of, Kadur and Shimoga, a series of Dacoities were committed in North Kanara District precisely

after the same fashion
by another gang of
Korchars that had gone
in that direction from
the affected parts. ~

Information respecting
only 23 of the cases of
dacoity reported in North
Kanara between 2^d ~
February/97 and 28th
March/97, has been
obtained through the
officers deputed on spe-
cial duty. About 15
Korchars of the gang
concerned in those cases
have since been arrested
by the North Kanara
Police and are said to
be undergoing trial at
present. The number
who escaped from ~
North Kanara is said to
be about 16. A copy of
the letter received from
the Superintendent of
Police North Kanara is

furnished for reference.

28. Statistics may, if necessary, be furnished to show that in past years, the Malnad tracts of Shimoga and Kadur were not free from the inroads of such foreign gangs.

29. Investigation has shewn that the gangs of Koraichars ~ from the affected parts of the British Districts are solely responsible for these dacoities. ~ There are only 4 or 5 local Koraichers of Chitaldroog implicated in these dacoities and these appear to have been employed, chiefly as guides and carriers by the dacoits.

30. Various measures were adopted to repress the dacoities as their tendency to extend ~ became manifest. In the first place attention was directed to the ~ watching of the criminal gangs in all parts of the Districts. The Police stations and outposts along the high roads were considerably ~ strengthened by additions from the Special Reserve Police Force. The road patrols and the village beats were improved and brought under closer supervision. Special parties were employed to scour and search the jungle recesses. The delays and difficulties experienced in the transmission of messages between stations not

connected by telegraphic wire, were removed and overcome by placing the services of the local silledars in requisition. Spies were also employed to collect information regarding the movements of suspicious looking strangers and an improved system of frontier patrol was kept up with the aid of the Special Reserve. These arrangements kept the local gangs in check but owing to natural difficulties, the steps taken to capture the dacoits red-handed did not prove effectual.

shewing the various
positions is under a
preparation and it
will be submitted a
without delay.

(signed) L. Krishna Rao

Asst^{nt} Sup^{dt}
of Police

Kadur District

Camp, Tarikere }
11th May 1897 }

"
Copy"

M. Madhava Rao

Inspector General
of Police

Statement shewing the particulars in the

DEPT. OF REVENUE

Serial No.	Crime No.	Date of occurrence	Place of occurrence.	Names of -ants.
1	54	12-2-1897	Shimoga Umblibail road Huralibally	Mayath
2	55	- Do -	- Do -	Siddu b
3	56	14-2-1897	Umblibail Bentkipur road near 8 th mile	Balakris
4	58	15-2-1897	Shimoga-Umblibail road near Kodihally	Sheikdar
5	59	17-2-1897	Near Marinkere, Gangur-jungle	Bheema &
6	45	24-2-1897	Shimoga-Thirthally road near the 20 th mile stone	Kelaganar
7	66	15-3-1897	Bentkipur-Umblibyle road near Humagalsara	Murigan
8	67	- Do -	Shimoga-Umblibyle road	Budens
9	49	16-3-1897	Shimoga-Mandagadde road near the 4 th mile	Rangan
10	19	20-3-1897	Humasi-Anantpur road near 186 th mile	Seshact
11	71	- Do -	Ayanur Doddinakoppa road	Deskac
12	81	21-3-1897	Bannur jungle, Shikarpur Taluk	Veebhu
13	82	22-3-1897	Hireharaka jungle - Do -	Siddapp
14	70	24-3-1897	Shimoga-Thirthally road near 7 th mile	Devusab
15	20	25-3-1897	Shimoga-Ayanur road	Usman
16	71	25-3-1897	In the Shankar jungles near Santekere	Hanum

Camp Tarikere }
Dated 12th May 1897 }

city cases reported in the Shimoga District

Complain.	Value of property lost.			Value of property recovered.			Remarks.
& others	44	5	1	.	.	.	Vide remarks in the statement of the Madu District.
Jannu	744	6	.	.	.	.	
Rao & others	106	2	9	25	.	.	
Shanna & others	69	6	.	6	.	.	
thers	26	14	.	10	.	.	
Pompay Gowda	175	.	.	8	8	.	
& others	18	.	.	.	.	.	
an	14	14	.	2	.	.	
& others	192	15	.	2	2	4	
& others	297	1	.	.	.	.	
& others	98	.	.	.	.	.	
Rudriah	18	12	.	.	.	.	
& others	18	8	.	.	.	.	
& others	2	8	.	.	.	.	
& others	274	.	.	.	.	.	
& others	2	8	.	.	.	.	
Total	2103	3	10	53	10	4	

/Signed/ L. Krishna Rao
Asst^g Superintendent
of Police, Shimoga District

"Copy"

M. Madhava Rao
Inspector General
of Police

Statement shewing the particulars in the Dacoity,

Crime No.	Date of occurrence	Place of occurrence.	Name of com
5/96	4-2-1897 1 P.m	Chikmagalur Santverin road near Hospet	Giriya Inestri
4/95	— Do — 2.30 P.m	— Do — 13 th mile	Meer Mohadis
3/94	5-2-1897	— Do — 6 th mile	Kasim Sab and
7/98	6-2-1897	Chikmagalur-Yedehalli road near Muthodi	Mr Heera Singh
1/29	8-2-1897	Yedehalli-Balehonnur road near Alehally	Baloba and
2/30	9-2-1897	Yedehalli-Koppa road 27 th mile	Honnoji and
3/31	10-2-1897	Yedehalli-Mandgadde road	Ajjampur Sit
4/32	13-2-1897	Yedehalli-Umblibail road 13 th mile	Asman Sab
9/95	14-2-1897	Karakuchi near Lakkavally	Bestar Thimm
10/96	15-2-1897	Tarikere-Yedehalli road Bhavikere	Lakkavally S
11/97	17-2-1897	Shimoga-Tarikere road Huralihally	Fakir Mohadin
8/36	22-2-1897	Yedehalli-Umblibail road near Bommenthally	Abdul Ra
7/106	13-3-1897	Tarikere-Bentkipur road	Hanumann
8/107	— Do —	Tarikere-Lakkavally road, Bhavikere	Chennabasan
2/39	17-3-1897	Yedehalli-Mandgadde road	Harokoppada t
4/41	18-3-1897	Yedehalli-Koppa road Chittakodagi	Chunchalvam
7/44	19-3-1897	— Do — Kudragundi halla	Sringeri Ye
6/43	— Do —	Yedehalli-Umblibail road Danivasa	Osappa
8/45	20-3-1897	Shimoga-Umblibail road, 14 th mile	Ganigara Mat

Police Assistant Superintendents' Office
 Madur District, Camp Tarikere 12th May 1897

ses reported in the Kadur District.

inawt	Value of property lost.			Value of property recovered.			Remarks.
Others	52						
& others	37	12					
ters Coral	601			42			Note. Only the value of property identified by the complainants in 11 of the cases fully or partly investigated up to date is shewn in the col: "value of property recovered". A considerable portion of the property recovered has yet to be shewn to the complainants and identified before the value can be included under that head. The cash found with the accused is Rs 800/- that lost was Rs 1000/- /initialled/ L. K.
Sellers							
& party	393			45			
thers	196			12			
others	24	2		6	14		
mappa	96	8					
& others	25	4					
others	34	3		1	2		
mbhutta	325			3			
& others	17	13					
K	10			1	8		
others	175	10		1	8		
& others	29	1		12	10		
ede Gowda	57	10		13	10		
istnappa	28	10		4			
	10	14					
thers	56						
pa & others	5	8					
Total	2175	15		143	4		

/Signed/ L. Krishna Rao

Assistant Superintendent
of Police, Kadur District

"Copy"

/to/ *[Signature]*
Inspector General
of Police

A
No 328 of 1897

d/
u

From,

The District Superintendent
of Police, Kanara.

To,

The Superintendent of Police
Shimoga District.

Kanara Superintendents' Office

Camp Yellapur, 1st April 1897

Sir,

In answer to your No A dated 22nd ultimo, I beg to inform you that one similar gang, possibly more, have been looting in precisely the same manner, as described by you, in broad day light, chiefly gowlis and cartmen.

2. Last Sunday night, one of the gang was arrested with a lot of property, the result of several dacoities. The man is, I think

a Bedar and I will give you ~
fuller particulars later on.

* Note. This
man has to
out to be
Korehar Sath
(initialled) L.

3. I am sorry I cannot ~
arrange to meet you at present
as I must stay here, investigating
this case.

I have &c.

/sd/ J. W. Fellowes

Ag: Dist^{tt} Superintendent
of Police, Kanara.

"copy"

/signed/ L. Krishna Rao

Asst^{tt} Superintendent
of Police, Madur District.

"copy"

/sd/ M. S. Narayana Rao
Inspector General
of Police

Camp No. A.

From

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 12012—J. 1366, dated 4th May 1897, calling for a brief official report on the recent dacoities in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts, I have the honor to state that, from information gathered mainly from the dacoits themselves, of whom 17 have already been arrested and are undergoing trial before the District Magistrate of Kadur, they are all Korchars from the Madras Districts of Bellary and Anantapur, except 4 or 5 men who are local Korchars belonging to the Chitaldrug District and said to have been employed chiefly as guides and bearers by the dacoits.

2. In the early part of this year many gangs of Korchars came into Mysore with their women and children and with their herds of cattle, being driven by the stress of famine in their own Districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddappa. A few of the gangs went in the direction of North Canara in the Bombay Presidency while the others fixed their camps on the borders of the Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. From here about 20 men are stated to have started for the malnad on a plundering expedition about the end of January 1897. There were in all 35 dacoities committed by them, beginning from 4th February 1897 and ending on 25th March, with a break from 24th February to 13th March. The first series commenced on 4th February on the Chikmagalur-Santveri road and terminated with the case reported on Lirthahalli-Shimoga road on the 24th February 1897. On the 13th March 1897 the second series began with a dacoity on the Tarikere-Benkipur road and closed on the 25th March 1897 on the Shimoga-Aiyannur road. The dacoities were prompted purely by motives of plunder and the injuries to person were slight except in two instances.

3. The dacoities were confined to the malnad tracts and mainly to the basins of the two rivers Tunga and Bhadra. These are traversed by low ranges of hills covered with thick forest and the rivers are at this season fordable at numerous points, thus affording facilities for the dacoits after committing a dacoity on one road to cross over and commit another on another road or take shelter in the thick intermediate jungles whenever there were signs of their being pursued. The dacoits were armed only with sticks. Their method was to lie in wait in the thick jungle on the road side and attack persons or carts passing along the road. They would then take a cross cut to another point on the road and plunder any men or carts that may come in their way. The dacoities were all committed in broad daylight and mostly on the high roads except in some instances where wild herdsmen known as Kacha Gowls were plundered in the heart of the jungles.

4. The sparseness of the population, the isolated nature of the villages and the difficulties of rapid communication seem to have favored the operations of the dacoits. Another circumstance that facilitated their coming and going unobserved was the presence of a large cooly population collected on the Tadsa bridge under construction in the heart of the malnad and on the railway work in progress between

* Classified list of immigrants from the commencement of the famine, as also a sketch map of the scene of the dacoities will follow. Birur and Shimoga, 40 miles in length, also passing through a jungly tract. The large influx of foreign immigrants from the famine stricken Districts of British India also favored their coming in unnoticed.

5. From the commencement vigorous measures were adopted to repress the dacoities and to prevent their extending to the more open portions of the two Districts, and these measures were in the main successful, and the dacoities were confined to the basins of the two rivers above referred to.

6. Twenty-three dacoities of precisely the same character as those committed in Shimoga and Kadur are reported to have been committed in North Canara of the Bombay Presidency, about the same time as in the Mysore Districts, between 2nd February and 28th March, also by a gang of Korchars from the famine Districts of the Madras Presidency. They are, however, an independent gang, who took a northerly direction, while the main body moved towards Chitaldrug and Shimoga. There was no manner of connection between the dacoities in Shimoga or Kadur and those in North Canara. The distance between the scene of the last dacoity in Shimoga was more than 60 miles from the North Canara border.

7. On the receipt of the First Information of the dacoities, the Police stations and outposts along the high roads were considerably strengthened by the addition of men from the Special Reserve Forces of Mysore, Bangalore and Tunkur. The tract exposed to the operations of the dacoits was divided into convenient circles and placed under the charge of responsible officers. The road patrols and village beats were improved and brought under closer supervision. Special parties consisting of the Police assisted by the village servants and shikaris, were employed to search the jungles. The criminal gangs, both wandering and permanent, scattered over all parts of the two Districts were closely watched. The services of the local Silahdar Horse were requisitioned for carrying messages from one point to another. The fords were guarded with the help of the villagers. The movements of the suspicious looking strangers were watched and the system of frontier patrol in Shimoga was specially strengthened. These measures helped to keep the local gangs in check and arrest the progress of the dacoits.

8. I have already explained to Government how the dacoities could have been checked earlier and some of the gangs arrested if the Police had been armed with quick-firing guns.

9. There have been no dacoities since the 25th March last. Early in the course of the dacoities two parties were sent out on detective duty, one from the Shimoga and the other from the Kadur District. Both were successful and came upon the right gangs while they were rapidly moving with their camps towards the Chitaldrug border. As above remarked, 17 men with a great part of the property have been arrested and placed on their trial. I understand that most of the property and many of the dacoits have been identified. Only 16 men have to be accounted for, but as these have escaped to their native places in the British Districts, it may be long before they are arrested.

10. The Shimoga District, and to some extent Kadur also, were never free from the visits of dacoits from across the border during the dry season; but this year, owing to causes above referred to, the dacoities were on a larger scale and seemed to have extended to the heart of the Kadur District.

11. I beg to enclose for further details copy of letter, Camp No. 2, dated 12th May 1897, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, enclosing a Memorandum prepared by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

12. A report at the close of the trials now proceeding would have been more satisfactory, but as the Government has called for a report I submit one without delay on the information now available.

No. 328 of 1897.

ANARA SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
DAMP YELLAPUR, 1st April 1897.

From
The District Superintendent of Police, Canara.

To
The Superintendent of Police, Shimoga District.

SIR,

In answer to your No. A, dated 22nd ultimo, I beg to inform you that one similar gang, possibly more, have been looting in *precisely* the same manner as described by you, in broad daylight, chiefly Gqwlis and cartmen.

2. Last Sunday night, one of the gang was arrested with a lot of property the result of several dacoities. The man is, I think, a Bedar* and I will give you fuller particulars later on.

3. I am sorry I cannot arrange to meet you at present as I must stay here investigating this case.

*I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. FELLOWES,
Acting District Superintendent of Police, Canara.

* NOTE.—This man has turned out to be Korchar Sathiga.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS

of the dacoits arrested in the North Canara District, Bombay Presidency, in connection with some of the dacoities committed in that District between 1st February and 10th April 1897 as per details furnished by the District Superintendent of Police of North Canara.

No.	Names of the dacoits and their fathers.	Caste.	Occupation.	Residence.	Office charged.	Marks of identification.
1	Yella alias Sathigya bin Nagya.	Kor-char.	Trades in ropes.	Bukkapatna, Bellary district, Bellary taluk.	395—397 and 412 I. P. C.	Height 5' 5½"—strong build. Dark complexion. A scar of burns on the forehead.
2	Naga bin Sunka.	do	do	Bellary side.	do	Height 5' 3"—Ordinary size. Has beard. Dark complexion. Navel protruding.
3	Venkata bin Sunka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 6"—Thin man; has hair on the head and is pock-marked.
4	Timma bin Naga.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 3"—Thin stature. Brown complexion.
5	Savadigya bin Vada.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 5"—Has tuft of hair on the head. Dark complexion. Has marks of burns on the right leg.
6	Gangya bin Venkata.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 5"—Brown complexion. Strong build. Three burnt marks on the forehead. Has a mole on the chest.
7	Sunka bin Venka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 2¾"—Stout man. Age 28. Dark complexion. Marks of small-pox on the face.
8	Bedigya bin Sunka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 4½"—Strong made. Age 28. One wound mark on the right hand.
9	Boda bin Sunka.	do	do	do	395—397 and 411	Height 5' 8½"—Thin person. Has grey hair.
10	Paramya bin Sunka.	do	do	Kurnool and Cuddapah sides.	395—97 and 412	Height 5' 4½"—Dark complexion.
11	Shakarya bin Venka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 3¼"—Bears beard. Has scar of burns on the right leg.
12	Kaṇa bin Venka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 1¼"—Dark complexion.
13	Naga bin Venka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 1½"—Round face. Bears scars on shoulders and abdomen.
14	Papi bin Papi.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 4¼"—Dark complexion. Has scars on both the shoulders.
15	Narasa bin Venka.	do	do	do	do	Height 5' 8"—Strong build. Dark complexion.

Statement showing the details of dacoities in the North Canara District.

Serial No.	Crime No.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Name of complainant.	Value of property lost.	Value of property recovered.
1	3	1 February 97	Aclloor, Haliyal taluk	Govinda bin Nagoba	Rs. a. p. 1,168 0 0	Rs. a. p.
2	11	17 do	Kesalarokh, do	Bannasath Chakara	118 5 6	.....
3	7	18 do	do	Gune bin Bikko	20 12 0	.....
4	8	20 do	Tombeli, do	Chadige bin Narayana	389 15 0	.....
5	6	21 do	Bachinpost, Ambavadi taluk	Chennai and others	235 12 0	.....
6	10	27 do	do	Naraso Nilakant	22 15 0	.....
7	17	15 March 97	Gunjavati road, do	Sanna Thamma and others	63 2 0	3 0 0
8	18	do	Do	Lakshmi and others	15 14 6	2 6 6
9		16 do	Jogalakoppa, Yellapur taluk	Appu and others	51 6 6	15 4 0
10		do	Do	Budappa and others	52 13 0	5 5 0
11		17 do	Kareghalli taluk	Babu and others	56 4 0	14 0 0
12		do	Ittanahyle road	Ahamad Sab and others	62 0 0	13 5 0
13		do	Sakiamadur taluk	Lakku and others	36 0 3	33 4 3
14	10	do	Do	Lingamma and others	20 0 0	.....
15		do	Do	Timma and others	1 2 0	.....
16		do	Anagod taluk	Akkamma and others	118 4 0	.....
17		do	Balagudde do	Subraya and 5 others	207 8 0	4 8 0
18		do	Anagod do	Narayana and another	83 14 0	0 8 0
19		do	Do	Sivarama and others	48 6 0	2 4 0
20		do	Do	Krishna and others	368 0 0	67 0 0
21	8	do	Badsir Jungle, Haliyal taluk	Phandu and others	320 12 0	.....
22	17	do	Anagod, Yellapur taluk	Shamba and others	23 15 0	0 1 0
23	9	do	Rayapatna, Haliyal taluk	Raji and others	82 4 0	.....
24	10	do	Barchi road taluk	Mr. Thomson and others	412 5 0	.....
25	12	do	Donka Nali taluk	Nabi Sab and others	65 1 6	.....
26	4	10 April 97	Dusogucha taluk	Sinappa	17 8 0	5 8 0
			Total		4,032 3 3	4,166 5 9

Statement showing the details of punishment awarded to the accused persons in the Kadur and Shimoga dacoity cases.

Serial No.	Name of accused persons.	Case No. 21 of 1896-97, Kuchigovrigar's case.			Case No. 22 of 1896-97, Mr. Hising's case.			Case No. 23 of 1896-97, Baharishna Rao's case.			Case No. 24 of 1896-97, Gopal case.			Case No. 25 of 1896-97, Bahaly's case.			Total.		
		Punishment.			Punishment.			Punishment.			Punishment.			Punishment.			Substantive years.	Fine Rs.	Default years.
		Section I. P. C.	Substantive years.	Fine Rs.	Default years.	Section I. P. C.	Substantive years.	Fine Rs.	Default years.	Section I. P. C.	Substantive years.	Fine Rs.	Default years.	Section I. P. C.	Substantive years.	Fine Rs.				Default years.
1	Karedol Rama, resident of Pamadi, Gampamala, Dharmavaram taluk, Bellary District.	400 412	2 4	50	...	400 ...	...	...	395 ...	2 ...	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	150	1
2	Kempa Subba, resident of Pulatapalli, Dharmavaram taluk, Bellary District.	400 412	2 4	50	...	395 ...	Acquitted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
3	Sathpadi Sunka, Yeraguntapelli, Dharmavaram taluk, Bellary District.	400 412	2 4	50	...	400 ...	...	...	412 ...	1 ...	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	150	1
4	Valegi Venkata alias Kadari Bolya, resident of Appojipatala, Gutti taluk, Ananthapur District.	395 400	2 2	...	...	395 ...	3	...	395 ...	2 ...	100	1	...	395 ...	2	...	...	100	1
5	Kavadi Rama alias Jala, resident of Gampamala Panadigrama, Rangutta taluk, Ananthapur District.	400 ...	2 ...	...	...	400 ...	...	...	395 ...	2 ...	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	1
6	Mondnagutti Naga, resident of Singhanamale taluk, Ananthapur District.	400 ...	2 ...	...	...	395 ...	Acquitted.	...	...	Acquitted.	...	...	...	395 ...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Sathpadi Naga, resident of Appoji Pete, Gampamala, Gutti taluk, Bellary District.	400 ...	2 ...	...	...	395 400	2 ...	...	395 ...	2 ...	100	1	...	395 ...	1	...	...	100	1
8	Ragera Naga, resident of Singanamala, Korapadu taluk, Ananthapur District.	400 ...	2 ...	...	...	395 ...	2	...	395 ...	2 ...	100	1	...	395 ...	1	...	...	100	1
9	Pannavasi Venkata, resident of Mattadu, Kadari taluk, Cudappah District.	395 400	2 2	...	...	395 ...	3	...	...	Acquitted.	...	...	...	395 397 412	2	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the details of punishment awarded to the accused persons in dacoity cases—continued.

Serial No.	Name of accused persons.	Case No. 21 of 1896-97, Kachigowligar's case.				Case No. 22 of 1896-97, Mr. Hirasig's case.				Case No. 23 of 1896-97, Balakrishna Rao's case.				Case No. 24 of 1896-97, Coral case.				Case No. 25 of 1896-97, Balabo's case.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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10	Kampa Rama, resident of Tulatopalli, Dharmavaram taluk, Bellary District.	2	50	1	395	Acquitted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

PREFATORY REMARKS.

(NOTE.—To be read as an introduction to the Judgments.)

———(o)———

1. In these cases, *viz.*, Calendar Cases 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of 1896-97 a number of reputed offenders in the series of grave dacoities which occurred in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts in February and March 1897 are placed upon their trial.

2. The accused are charged with having either actively participated in the offences or with being indirectly concerned in the offences as members of the gangs of dacoits concerned or as receivers of the dacoited property.

3. Before entering on a judicial examination of the evidence, a few general observations may be made once for all as to the character and circumstances of the offences which have led to these trials.

4. Organized dacoity on a large scale is not, it may be said, an offence of frequent occurrence, at any rate in the Malnad or Semi-Malnad tracts of the Mysore Province. When there is an out-break of serious crime of this class, it is usually of extraneous origin.

5. In the present case there is the clearest evidence that such was the case.

6. Two witnesses, the first the mother of a deceased dacoit, the second a wife of one of the accused, give distinct evidence that the offenders were driven by stress of famine in the adjoining British Districts to migrate into Mysore Territory for the purpose of seeking their livelihood.

7. The accused themselves have for the most part made statements to the same effect.

8. Of the 17 accused, as many as 13 describe themselves as belonging to the Districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddappa, and they speak or profess to speak no language but Telugu.

9. The remaining 4 accused allege, that they are natives of Chitaldrug District in this Province, and these men for the most part represent that they were forced by these foreigner immigrants into taking such part as they did in the offences.

10. Whether this last statement be accepted or not, it is clearly established that the majority of the dacoits were immigrants from British Districts.

11. The offences were, it may be observed, carried out over a wide area in this and the adjoining District of Shimoga. They were committed in the most daring manner, almost always in broad day-light. For a time, dacoity followed upon dacoity, sometimes, two or more of such offences being reported in a single day.

12. The wide extent over which the dacoits operated, and the rapidity with which they carried out their successive operations indicated that the offenders belonged to an organized band and that they were skilfully and daringly led.

13. The trials have also, it may be said, disclosed that a large number of the offenders have for the present escaped from justice and here it may not be out of place to say a few words as to the measures taken by the District authorities to repress the offences and discover the offenders.

14. As soon as it became clear that the out-break of crime was of no ordinary character, special measures were organized in the Police Department. Additional Police were applied for and were liberally supplied from head-quarters. Police Officers of detective ability were employed on special duty. Even the Barr Troops and the Silledar Horse were indented on and pressed into the

service. Special patrols were organized and special parties of villagers under their Patels and the Police were employed to beat and search the jungles, and various other detective measures were concerted.

15. The Police of all ranks, but more especially those of the higher grades, worked assiduously and unsparingly, but for a long time without success. The nature of the country, *viz.*, a wide extent of forests and jungle, intersected by the Bhadra River and crossed by numerous fords, was in favor of the dacoits. Their movements as already seen were rapid and skilfully conducted. Under these conditions the offenders continued for a time, the length of which is much to be regretted, to act with impunity, and it was not until towards the close of the month of March that the operations of the Police began to show a prospect of success.

16. The dacoities broke out first, it may be mentioned, on the 4th and 5th February 1897. On these dates three distinct dacoities are reported to have been committed at different points on the high road between Santaveri and Chikmagalur in this District. One of these offences in which a number of traders in coral were robbed, forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 24 of 1896—97.

17. On the following day, 6th February, another very serious and daring dacoity was committed on the District Forest Officer, Mr. Heera Singh, and his establishment, as they were travelling through the Muthodi Forest. The distance between the scene of this dacoity at Muthodi and that committed on the coral traders is by cross-paths only about 12 miles. The dacoity committed on the District Forest Officer, Mr. Heera Singh, forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 22 of 1896—97.

18. Two days later, or on the 8th February, another dacoity or rather a series of dacoities were committed at Chikagrahara on the road between Balehonnur and Yedahalli. Chikagrahara is, by the routes or cross-country paths, which the dacoits may be believed to have followed, only twelve miles distant from Muthodi. The offence committed at Chikagrahara on 8th February forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 25 of 1896—97.

19. On the next day, 9th February, a dacoity was committed near Sutha, 7 or 8 miles across country, on the Yedahalli-Koppa road.

20. After this the dacoits appear to have moved into the Shimoga District, for on the 12th February a party of herdsmen (Kache Gowligars) were attacked and robbed at Huralihalli (distance 16 miles) in their huts by a gang of 9 dacoits. This offence forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896—97.

21. Two days later, *i. e.*, on 14th February, the Revenue Head Munshi of Shimoga District, who was travelling on duty with other officials on the Umblibail Benkipur road, was attacked and robbed by a party of 8 dacoits. This offence forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 23 of 1896—97.

22. Further offences in different parts, both of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, continued to be reported until about the 24th February when the dacoities ceased for a short time.

23. The evidence and the statements of some of the accused shew that about this period the marauders went back for a short time to their camps in the Chitaldrug District.

24. The gangs did not however remain long inactive. About the middle of March they again set out and had committed a series of fresh offences between Yedahalli and Koppa in this District, when an incident occurred which seemingly led the dacoits to abandon further operations.

25. This incident was that on the 18th March a band of the dacoits, who had collected on the bank of a jungle stream the Kudregundi Halla—not far from the Koppa road (Yedahalli Sub-Taluk) were shot at by a local shikari. As a result of the shot, a panic apparently ensued among the dacoits, who plunged

into the stream to reach the opposite bank. In attempting to cross the stream, one of the gang, a man named Ganga, was drowned. The *post mortem* examination of Ganga's corpse disclosed that the body bore no marks of shot wounds, and that death was solely due to drowning.

26. A photograph of the corpse was taken at Koppa, and by means of this photograph (which was exhibited at the trials) the corpse was unhesitatingly identified as that of Ganga by Kali, mother of the deceased (10th Witness in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97) and by Mari, wife of deceased.

These women gave evidence that the deceased had gone out on two separate occasions with others to commit dacoity.

27. Although Ganga was not wounded by the shot fired by the shikari, there is some ground for believing that the shot took effect on more than one of the dacoits. (See statements of 15th accused, Budda Reddi, and 13th Witness Abdul Kudus in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97.)

28. The fact that they were shot at and that one of their number had met his death, appears to have produced a deep impression on the dacoits, and is suggestive of the effect that might have been produced if the earlier victims of the dacoities had had the courage and the means of resisting and retaliating effectively on their assailants.

29. As a result of Ganga's fate, the dacoits went no further afield, but retraced their steps, and in a few days returned to their camps in the Chitaldrug District.

30. It was at about the same period that the detective operations of the Police began to produce effective results.

31. On the 24th March, on information received, a search of the huts of a Korchar gang was carried out at Haralgatta in the Chitaldrug District.

32. On the 27th March, a further search of Korchars' huts was carried out at Jankonda.

33. On 28th March a search was made again at Hebbalu.

34. On the 11th April again a search was made at Godabanahal.

35. In these searches a quantity of property, which has been identified by witnesses in the several trials, was discovered in the huts or otherwise in the possession of certain of the accused.

36. On the evidence thus arising and on other evidence subsequently forthcoming the present accused have been placed on their trials.

37. Special circumstances seemed to render it expedient in the public interests that the accused should be promptly brought to trial.

The offences have created widespread uneasiness and at times panic in the two Districts affected.

The public feeling on the subject has been intensified by circumstantial reports attributing to the dacoits outrages of a peculiarly aggravated character.

The witnesses against the accused came from a wide area, and some of them are from their occupations and means of livelihood persons of wandering habits whose attendance hereafter it might be difficult to secure.

38. In these circumstances and having regard to the fact that the Division Sessions Court was closed on account of the Annual Vacation, it was considered expedient that the trials should be held as soon as possible, and Tarikere, being centrally and conveniently situated for the majority of the witnesses, was selected as the place of trial.

39. The trials have accordingly been held at Tarikere by the District Magistrate as a Court invested with special powers under Section 30 of the

Criminal Procedure Code. The trials began on the 11th and lasted to the 15th May. On this last date the examination of all the principal witnesses was closed, and the further trial was of necessity adjourned to the 22nd instant at Chikmagalur for the examination of a few witnesses called by some of the accused and for the examination of the Civil Surgeon as a supplementary witness for the prosecution.

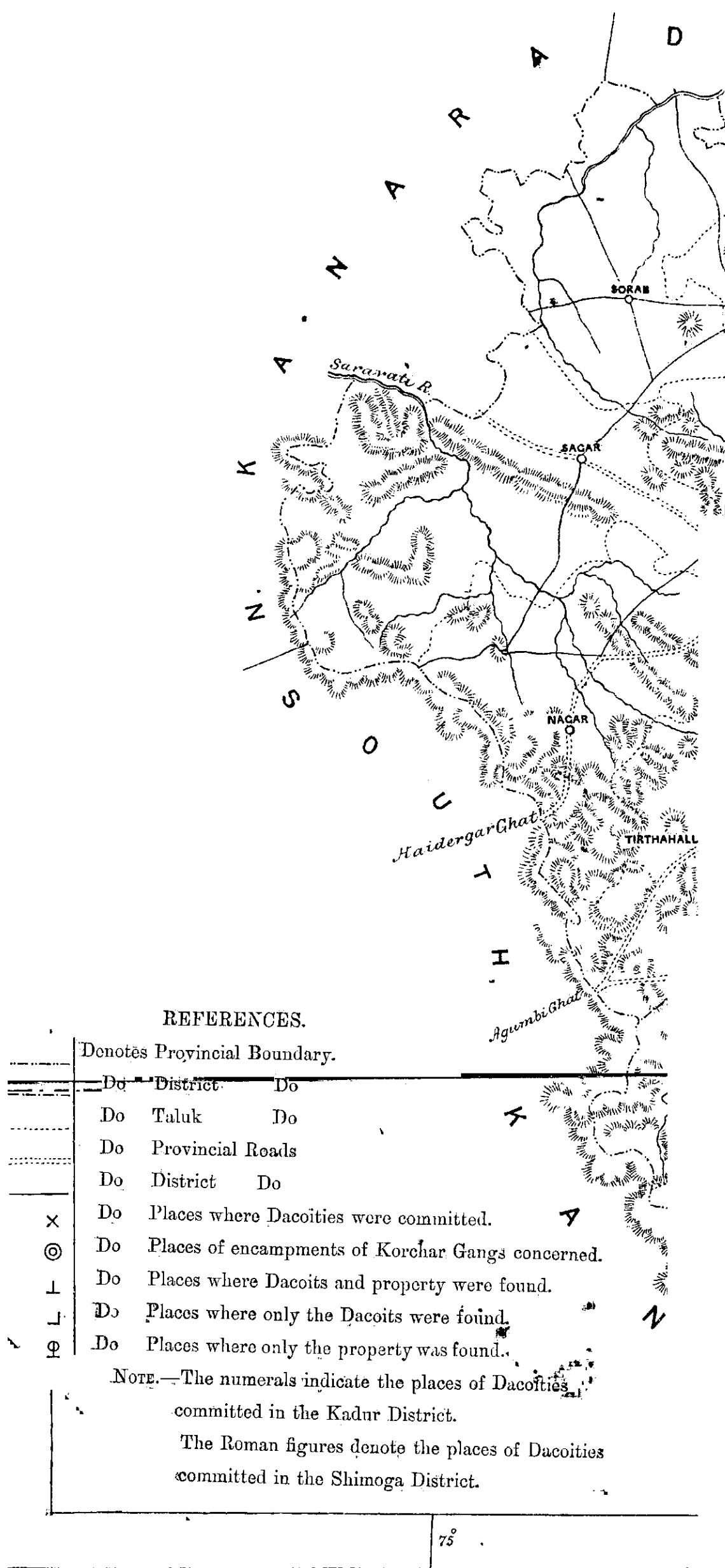
40. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Public Prosecutor of the Nagar Division, Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi, B. A., LL. B., &c., was specially appointed by Government to appear throughout the trials and to conduct the prosecutions.

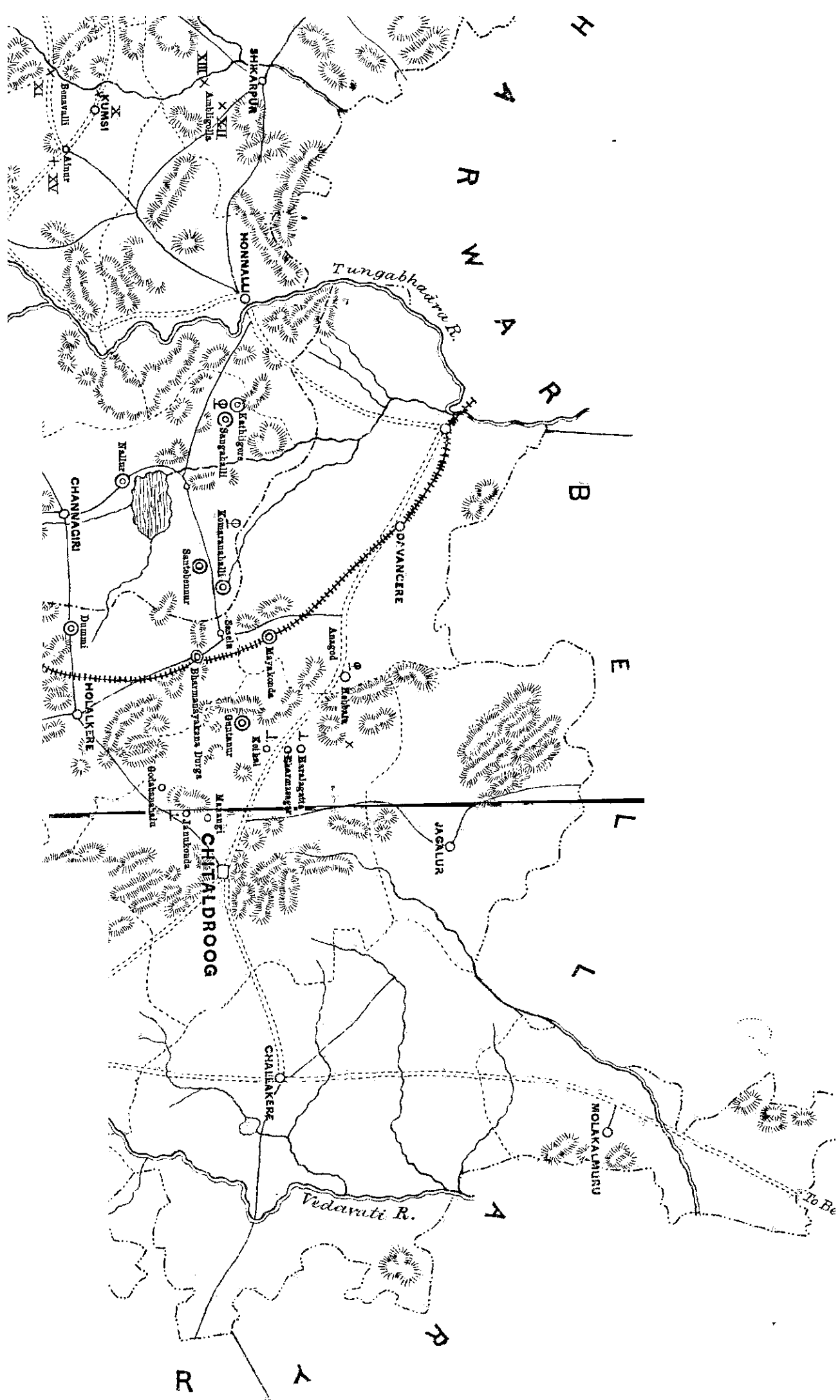
41. The accused were undefended by pleaders.

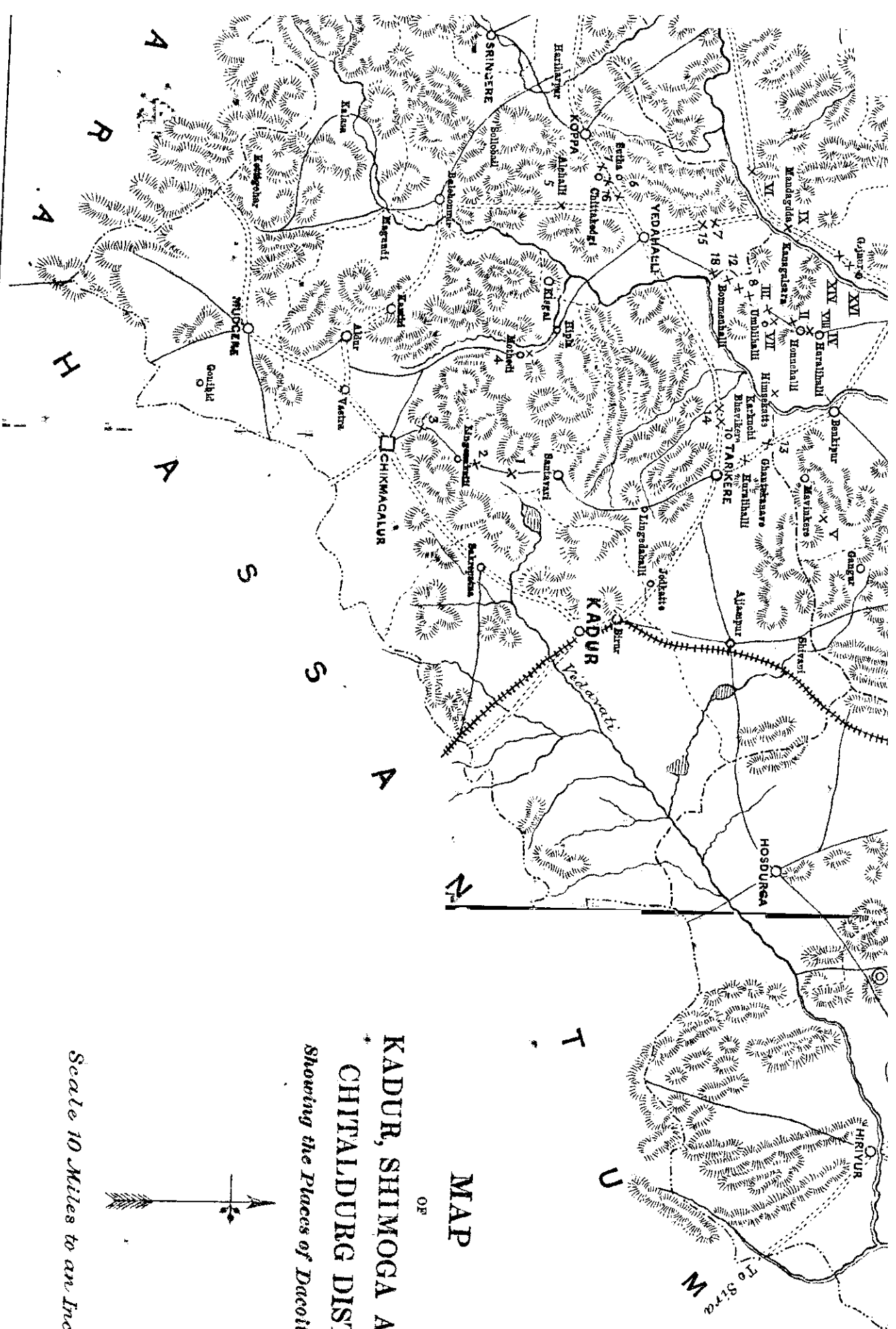
The above recital of matters affecting all the cases generally will render it necessary hereafter, to deal only with the purely judicial features of the cases.

22nd May 1897,
CHIKMAGALUR.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
District Magistrate, Kadur.

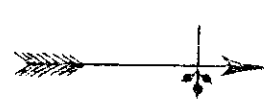






MAP
OF
KADUR, SHIMOGA AND
CHITALDURG DIST.
Showing the Places of Dacoities.

Scale 10 Miles to an Inch.



Lakshmi Narayan Row, a passed candidate from the Police Training School.

T. Ramaswami Chari

Two Judgments in the Kadur and Shimoga Dacoity Cases.
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF KADUR.

(Invested with special powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.)

Dated, Chikmagalur, 22nd May 1897.

Present.—T. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate.

Criminal Case No. 22 of 1896-97.

Complainants.	Versus	Accused.	
Government of Mysore.		1. Karedal Rama.	
(Mr. Hira Singh and 4 others.)		2. Kampa Subba.	10
		3. Satpadi Sunka.	
		4. Valayi Venkata.	
		5. Kavadi Rama.	
		6. Mendragutti Naga.	
		7. Satpadi Naga.	
		8. Ragera Naga.	
		9. Panarsi Venkata.	
		10. Kampa Rama.	
		11. Hannigani Rama.	
		12. Melpadi Ganga.	20
		13. Kavadi Malla.	
		14. Kavadi Naga.	
		15. Satpadi Budareddi.	
		16. Raktaraya Naga.	
		17. Malli Sunka.	

JUDGMENT.

This case was taken on file upon Charge Sheet No. 7—98 of 1896-97 of the Chikmagalur Taluk Police, having been placed before this court by the Assistant Superintendents of Police, Kadur and Shimoga districts, charging the accused with having on 6th February 1897, near Muthodi, Chikmagalur taluk, committed dacoity on the complainants, an offence punishable under Section 395, Indian Penal Code, and also with having committed offences punishable under Sections 397 400—109 and 402 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Ananda Rao, S. Sirsi, B.A., L.L.B., Advocate and Special Public Prosecutor. The accused persons were undefended.

2. The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution :—

1. Mr. Hira Singh.	6. Venkatappa.	
2. Balaji.	7. Seshagiri Rao.	
3. Krishnappa.	8. Maddappa.	
4. Shamsudhin.	9. Subba Rao.	40
5. Sanjiva.	10. Hanumi.	

The following witnesses were examined for the Court.

1. Seshagiri Rao.
2. Maddappa.

The following Exhibits were filed for the prosecution :—

- Letter, dated 13th March 1892, from Messrs, P. Orr & Sons, Madras, to Mr. Hira Singh, advising despatch of a watch with chain (Ex. No. 1)
- B—Complaint statement of Mr. Hira Singh, given before the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur district, dated 8th February 1897.
- C—Complaint statement of 3rd witness Krishnappa given before the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur district, dated 9th February 1897.
- D—Do do of 4th witness Shamsudhin do do
- E—Mahazar, dated 24th March 1897, for the search of and finding of properties, in the Korachars' huts near Haralgatta, Chitaldrug taluk.
- F—Mahazar, dated 27th March 1897, for the search of and finding of properties with the Korachars' gang, near Jankonda station, Chitaldrug taluk.

G—Complaint statement of 2nd witness Balaji, given before the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur district, dated 9th February 1897.

The following properties were produced before Court.

1. Watch with chain.
2. A silver compass attached to No. 1.
3. A silver signet.
4. Four silver studs.
5. A pair of gold earrings.
6. A pair of check trousers.
7. A white cotton shirt.

3. (1) This trial has to do with a dacoity committed on the District Forest Officer (Mr. Hira Singh) and his party at Muthodi on 6th February last.

(2) The same 17 accused as are tried in Criminal Case 21 of 1896-97 are put forward.

(3) All the 17 accused are in this trial charged with having belonged to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity (Section 400, Indian Penal Code). Two of the accused, *viz.*, the 3rd accused Satpadi Sunka and 9th accused Panarsi Venkata, are also charged with having dishonestly received or retained property, the possession of which they knew had been transferred by means of dacoity. (Section 412, I. P. C.) And the following ten accused, *viz.*—

- 2nd accused, Kampa Subba.
- 4th accused, Valayi Venkata *alias* Kadiri Bodiga.
- 6th accused, Mendragutti Naga.
- 7th accused, Satpadi Naga.
- 8th Ragera, Naga.
- 9th accused, Panarsi Venkata.
- 10th accused, Kampa Rama.
- 12th Melpadi, Ganga.
- 15th accused, Satpadi Buddareddi.
- 17th accused, Malli Sunkah.

are also charged with having actually committed dacoity on the 1st witness and others on the 6th February last.

(4) The general circumstances of this case were as follows—

Mr. Hira Singh, District Forest Officer, (1st witness) was travelling with some of his office establishment, peons, &c., the party, numbering ten, in all, through the Muthodi Forest of this District. The time was 2-30 P. M. The party had just left the Muthodi Travellers' Bangalo and were travelling in four carts, when they were suddenly attacked by a band of from 10 to 15 men who appeared from the jungle armed with clubs and stones. The robbers threw stones freely and Mr. Hira Singh among others was wounded by a stone on the lip.

(5) Mr. Hira Singh's cart happened to be the first cart. The Ranger's cart came next. These two carts were in front separated at some distance from the two remaining carts. The third cart is described as the office cart. The fourth cart carried the District Forest Officer's tents.

(6) Along with Mr. Hira Singh there was in the first cart the 5th witness Sanjiva who drove the cart.

In the third cart there was 2nd witness, a private servant of first witness and Krishnappa, 3rd witness, a Forest orderly.

In the fourth cart there was the 4th witness, Shamshudin a lascar in charge of the tents.

(7) These five witnesses give direct evidence as to the circumstances of the dacoity.

(8) Mr. Hira Singh, 1st witness, was wounded as already described and was told by his assailants to get out of the cart. As he was doing so one man snatched away his watch and chain and also took away keys from his pocket. Mr. Hira Singh was then forced, after being beaten, to open his office box with

the keys, and one of the robbers took Mr. Hira Singh's money out of the box. As the robbers were thereupon proceeding to break open other boxes, Mr. Hira Singh suggested that these boxes might also be opened with keys. The robbers did not, however use the keys. After standing some little time at the scene of the dacoity, Mr. Hira Singh was able to slip away and make good his escape.

(9) The 5th witness, the cartman, was beaten and robbed apparently at about the same time as Mr. Hira Singh.

(10) The other witnesses, *viz.*, 2nd, 3rd and 4th witnesses, were attacked and beaten shortly afterwards.

(11) The articles plundered, with the exception of a few, which will be afterwards described, need not be particularly mentioned. They consisted, it may be said generally, of Mr. Hira Singh's personal effects, money, clothes, &c.

(12) The evidence against the accused will be discussed in the following order:—

(i) Evidence directly identifying some of the accused as having taken part in the dacoity.

(ii) Evidence that certain articles forming portions of the stolen property were found with certain of the accused.

(iii) Evidence that the accused belonged to a gang of habitual dacoits.

(13) Mr. Hira Singh, 1st witness, points out the 4th, 7th and 15th accused as being persons whom he can identify.

(14) The 4th accused, it may be stated, is a stout, strong man of somewhat noticeable appearance. Mr. Hira Singh says this 4th accused was the man who took away his watch and chain and keys and money (from the box), and that he afterwards terrified him. The 7th accused was, this witness says, beating others of the party and was trying to open the boxes. Mr. Hira Singh asserted that he remembered the appearance of these accused well. He could also, he said, identify the man who struck him with a stone, but that man was not among the accused.

(15) This 1st witness, as well as others, was examined by the Police Assistant Superintendent (Mr. Krishna Rao) at Muthodi, on 8th February, two days after the robbery (Exhibit B). He then gave some sort of description of the robbers (admissible under Section 157, Evidence Act), and in it he described one robber as a tall stout man pitted with small-pox. This description corresponds with the appearance of 4th accused, save that the small-pox marks are not excessive.

(16) 2nd witness points out the 4th, 9th and 17th accused as being persons whom he identified. The 4th accused, he says, told the 9th accused to take away witness' earrings. The 9th accused bit off the earrings. The 17th accused was merely present at the cart.

This witness had also given a description of the robbers to the Police on 8th February (Exhibit G). In it he is stated to have described one man as spare, dark complexioned, aged about 30 or 32, whose collar-bone was visible and prominent. In this description, he said, he referred to 4th accused, but on its being pointed out that this 4th accused was not spare but stout, he said he had said that the man was stout not spare.

(17) The 3rd witness identified the 2nd, 4th, 8th and 9th accused. The 2nd accused, he said, was standing there when witness got out of the cart. The 4th accused came and beat him. The 8th and 9th accused, he says, came together, took off his cloth and searched his person. To the Police, on the 9th February, this witness is shown to have said—"I can identify the persons, if I see them, at least, those that hit me (Exhibit E)."

(18) The 4th witness identified the 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th accused. The 4th accused, witness says, threw a stone at him and instigated others to beat him.

The 6th accused beat witness on the arm with a club.

The 8th accused beat him with a club on the wrist.

The 9th accused beat him on the back and shoulders. The witness is shown to have said to the Police when examined on 8th February (Exhibit D). "The leader of the party, a stout, broad-faced man, hit me with a bamboo stick (not stone). I can identify four persons."

(19) The 5th witness, driver of 1st witness' cart, pointed out the 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 15th accused.

The 4th accused, he says, came first and beat him with a club. The 4th accused also stopped the cart and pushed the witness down.

The 7th and 10th accused, he says, together unyoked the cart and tilted it up. He added that when the 4th accused came on one side with a club, the 8th accused came on the other side with a club. The 12th and 15th accused, he says, went into the cart and took out the things.

(20) This is the whole of the evidence directly identifying the accused.

10 (21) It will be observed that all the witnesses speak to the 4th accused and describe him as a leader. He is certainly, as already mentioned, a noticeable man, and making allowance for the misdescription of spareness by 2nd witness in Exhibit G, he may be said to be well identified.

The 9th accused is spoken to by three witnesses.

The 6th accused is only spoken to by one witness.

The 7th accused is spoken to by two witnesses, including Mr. Hira Singh.

The 8th accused is spoken to by three witnesses.

The 10th and 12th accused are spoken to by only one witness.

The 15th accused is spoken to by two witnesses and the 17th accused by only one witness.

20 (22) The evidence arising from the possession of property stolen at the time of the dacoity will now be dealt with. This evidence affects only the 3rd and 9th accused.

(23) 1st witness, Mr. Hira Singh, it has already been stated, was deprived of his watch and chain by the robbers. To the watch chain a small ornamental compass was attached. A seal bearing Mr. Hira Singh's initials, viz., the letters B. H., was also attached to the chain. Mr. Hira Singh gave a list, describing these and other articles, to the Police on 8th February. The watch had been purchased from Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras. Mr. Hira Singh happened to have retained the sale memo or invoice of the purchase and this memo contained the number of the watch, viz., 653,687, and Mr. Hira Singh forwarded the memo to the Police (Exhibit A). It will be seen, therefore, that these three articles, 30 viz., watch and chain, silver compass and seal, were identifiable in an unusual degree.

(24) The 2nd witness, Mr. Hira Singh's servant, was robbed, it has been seen, of a pair of gold earrings the ends of those earrings were described as being turned up and witness said he had been wearing them for the last 10 or 11 years. Mr. Hira Singh also professed to have some acquaintance with these earrings, from having seen his servant wear them and he identified the earrings produced in Court (Article No. 5), although not unhesitatingly. The 2nd witness identified them unhesitatingly.

40 (25) The evidence of the 6th witness (Police Jamadar Venkatappa) and of the 7th witness (Judicial Gumasta Sheshagiri Rao) was to the effect that the articles No. 1, viz., the watch and chain, silver compass, No. 2, seal with the letters B. H., No. 3, were found at the search of 9th accused's hut at Haralaghatta, Chitaldrug taluk, on 24th March last. Three earthen pots were found in the hut, one on the top of the other, and articles Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were found in the lowest pot wrapped in a piece of cloth. The witnesses, although their statements on the point were contested by the accused, gave emphatic evidence that the search was in every way properly conducted, and no reason certainly was established for thinking otherwise. The usual mahazar (Exhibit E) was drawn up and the 50 accused 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 17 were present at the search.

(26) The 8th and 9th witnesses, viz., Patel Madappa and Police Munshi Subba Rao, gave evidence of the same kind as to the finding of the earrings (No. 5) in the hut of the 3rd accused at a search made at Jankonda. The earrings were found along with 14 other gold earrings. The other earrings were of an entirely different kind. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 10th accused were present at this search. The usual mahazar was drawn up (Exhibit F). Although the evidence was again much contested by the accused, it was in no way shaken.

60 (27) The above evidence as against 9th accused, seems irresistible. As against the 3rd accused, it is not, owing to the nature of the property, of such special weight.

(28) The evidence to establish that the accused belonged to a gang of habitual dacoits is again that of Hanumi, 10th witness, wife of 11th accused.

As in the previous trial, Hanumi, after stating that her people had left Bellary district on account of the famine some 5 months ago, deposed that they came to Kenkere first and that from Kenkere in the first instance all the 17 accused along with 12 other persons named, started to commit dacoity. The gang returned after some 12 or 13 days, and again after a time went out to rob. On the second occasion the party came back to Barmasagar (Chitaldrug district) and on this second occasion her brother, 17th accused, gave into her keeping a quantity of stolen property which she described. Nothing was established to shake this witness' testimony and it is sufficient to establish that the accused belonged to a gang of habitual dacoits.

10

(29) The accused, made the following statements :—

1st accused, Karedal Rama.—“I do not know anything as to the matters alleged against me. I do not know why the witnesses give evidence against me. I do not know anything about belonging to a gang of dacoits. My sight is bad. I call Bassappa Gowda of Janakonda living at Singapuram, in my defence, as also Kempilee, constable of Janakond police station.”

2nd accused Kempa Subba.—“We encamped at Singapur for 2 months. Then we started. One day early in the morning our camp was surrounded by these men. Among those who surrounded us were two Korchars and their females. All the females were separated. The females were all removed to a tank-bund. All our bags were emptied. We were all taken away and tied down. We were not asked to be present at the search at our huts. We were not allowed to approach our huts when the search was being made. We do not know what property was found and what was brought by the Police. The evidence is all false. I know nothing of dacoity, nor do I know anything about belonging to a gang of dacoits. The police constable, Dafadar at Janakonda, is my witness. He will depose that our gang was examined every day. I do not know his name.”

3rd accused Satpadi Sanka.—“I say the same thing as the 2nd accused regarding the evidence against me. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. The earrings were not found with me. I was bound at the time the search was made. I call no witnesses.”

30

4th accused Valayi Venkata *alias* Kadari Bodiga.—“All that the witnesses say against me is false. I had encamped at Hiriyur. Munga Rama, Raktaroi Guruva Munga Naga, Munga Mutigadu were also encamped there. They asked me to give Rs. 36 which my father owed them. As I had no relation but my mother, I said I would ask my mother. She said there was no such debt. I then told them I would not pay. Then because I said I would not pay, Munga Rama and R. Guruva said that if I entered this country they would have me arrested. Malli Sunka (17th prisoner) and Hannigani Rama (11th prisoner) jointly went out with the others. I do not know what they did. They returned with police constables to our camp, and encircled the whole gang and fired muskets. It was Munga Ramadu encircled the camp and who pointed us all out, as having gone to the dacoity. Nothing was found in my hut when examined by Amildar. I am innocent. Another gang was mixed with mine. We have different passports. I have 100 cows. I did not commit dacoity. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. I have no witnesses in this country. The police examined us every day and if any one was missing would report him absent. On no occasion was I absent from my gang.”

40

5th accused Kavadi Rama.—“I say the same as the 4th accused regarding the evidence given against me. What is stated by the witnesses is all false. I am innocent. I know nothing about the matter. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. I have no witnesses, but police constables used to examine us both morning and evening.”

50

6th accused Mendergutti Naga.—“I am innocent. I live by cooly. All the evidence is false. I know nothing. I did not commit the dacoity. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. I have no witnesses. Constables are my witnesses. They would depose that they examined the gang every day. I cannot give the names of the constables.”

7th accused Satpadi Naga.—“I always watch and graze cows. I have an old mother. I am innocent. The evidence against me is not true. I have not seen anything about dacoity. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. I have no witnesses.”

8th accused Ragera Naga.—“I took the side of 4th accused in his quarrel against Munga Naga and Munga Rama and therefore they have pointed me out as one of those concerned. I am innocent. I did not commit dacoity. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. I have no witnesses except the police constable Venkatasami who was guarding our gang at Barmasagar, during the 15 days we were stationed there. He was examining the gang morning and night. Venkatasami may be summoned. I am anxious he should be summoned.”

9th accused Pannarsi Venkata.—“There is ill-feeling between myself and Munga Rama, Munga Naga and Raktaroi Guruva. They are all inter-related. 10 These men were arrested by my father for having committed dacoity, so they have had me arrested. In my gang there are only 9 males, and 11 females and 15 children. My house was searched by Munga Rama and Raktaroi Guruva. What they brought away I do not know, as I was kept away from the hut. I believe Munga Nagadu and Raktaroi Guruva must have secreted the watch, &c., in my hut. I am innocent, I am not guilty of any of the offences. I cannot name any witness. Constables were guarding us at Baramasagara, Guntanur, &c., but I do not know their names.”

10th accused Kampa Rama.—“As regards the evidence against me I say the same as the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused stated. I am innocent. I know nothing. 20 I did not commit the dacoity, nor do I belong to a gang of dacoits. I have no witnesses.”

11th accused Hanigani Rama.—“In explanation of the evidence against me, I have said what I had to say in my statement made yesterday in case No. 21 of 1896-97 now read out to me. I adhere to that and have nothing to add, except that leniency may be shown to me. I plead guilty of belonging to a gang of dacoits.”

12th accused Melpadi Ganga.—“I made a full statement yesterday in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97. I have nothing more to add. I did not commit the dacoity. I was at the time at Chitaldrug. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. 30 I have no witness but myself.”

13th accused Kavadi Malla.—“I made a full statement yesterday. I have nothing to add to it. I never saw any dacoity committed with my own eyes. I belonged to a gang of dacoits for 2 or 3 days but returned home subsequently.”

14th accused Kavadi Naga.—“I made a statement yesterday. I have the same thing to say now. I took no active part. My statement in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97 now read out to me is correct except that I did not know that the jewel I brought was a dacoited one. That is all. It is true I belonged to a gang of dacoits, but I only went as far as Channagiri and returned.

15th accused Satapadi Buddareddi.—“I made a statement yesterday, now 40 read out to me again. I adhere to it, but wish to add that 13th and 14th accused returned after going to Channagiri to their homes.—I will get the persons who escaped arrested. As to the offences of dacoity and of belonging to a gang of dacoits I have already stated all that I knew. I call no witnesses.”

16th accused Raktaroi Naga.—“I made a statement yesterday, I wish to add to it. Accused 1 to 11 and 17 are of Dharmavarain. I am a native of Kallyandrug, Bellary district. I am a grain merchant trading between Bellary and Kallyandrug. I have 200 cattle. The Kallyandrug Inspector sent me to Chitaldrug for pasture, as there was famine in our district. We are 17 in number, eight children and seven adults. I do not know accused Nos. 1 to 11 and 17. I was in the good 50 graces of the Inspector of Police at Chitaldrug, because I was told to arrest people who committed dacoits. The police told my brothers of the prevalence of dacoities in these parts. I am innocent. 17th accused got me arrested because my brothers got him arrested and he entertained ill will. Fifteen days or a month before I was arrested, 17th accused had been arrested. I do not belong to a gang of dacoits. I call no witnesses in my defence.

17th accused Malli Sunka.—“I wish to add to my statement made yesterday. I pointed out certain properties in the possession of my sister Hanumi. I showed them to the Honnali Inspector. Is not that a service I have rendered to Government? I got 16th accused arrested, and six more of 16th accused's gang have 60 escaped. One Devar Naga who was in my gang ran away and joined Ollayi Lakshiga's gang. Before I could take the police to that gang, and get him arrested, the brother of 16th accused received bribes from those people and allowed

them to run away. Those who have escaped were of my country, *viz.*, Anantapur district. I know where they have hidden. 18 of them have escaped there. Those who have escaped are the worst of the gang. If the Sirkar permits, myself and Hanigani Rama will go and have them arrested. It is true I was one of the gang of dacoits, but I got no spoil. Whenever we asked a portion they beat us. I can give the names of the 18 persons who have escaped :—

Of Munga Naga's gang, there are—

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--|----|
| 1 | Kusinagadu. | 5 | Ollayi Gangadu. | |
| 2 | Kadari Guruvadu. | 6 | Losar Venkatigadu. <i>alias</i> Chinna | |
| 3 | Losar Sunkadu. | | Appigadu. | 10 |
| 4 | Losar Venkatigadu. | | | |

16th accused also belongs to that gang.

The following belongs to Pujari Barega's *alias* Gangada's gang.

- 1 Dasara Nagadu, Kapparagu Polegada's gang.

- 1 Gugala Rama.

Then Devaragu Subbadu's gang—

- 1 Bantigadu, brother of Devarg Subbadu.

- 2 Devara Nagadu, his younger brother.

- 3 Pola Bodigadu.

- 4 Kevatikonda Venkatigadu.

Mota Hanuma's gang,—Kaderi Keseligadu, Butigadu, Kuma, son of 10th accused, (Kampa Rama,) Gutigadu, Regala Ankadu.

The above are the men who have escaped. If the Sirkar will permit I shall have them all arrested. They are not now in this country.

I have already stated that I went on dacoity. I do not recollect where this watch, &c., was dacoited. I did go for dacoity

(30) The first three accused impugned the conduct of the search and pleaded not guilty.

(31) The 2nd accused in this case called witnesses to prove that his gang was kept under constant observation.

(32) The 4th accused in denying the evidence said that the case was got up against him owing to the enmity of Manga Rama and others.

(33) The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th accused concurred in this line of defence.

(34) The 10th accused said his defence was the same as that of 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused.

(35) The 16th accused alleged the case was got up against him owing to enmity by 17th accused.

(36) The 11th accused again pleaded guilty to the charge under Section 400 I. P. C.

(37) The 12th accused pleaded not guilty.

(38) The 13th and 14th accused pleaded guilty to the charge under Section 400 I. P. C.

(39) The 15 and 17th accused pleaded guilty it may be said to the charges both under Section 400 and 395 I. P. C.

(40) Two defence witnesses summoned for the defence were examined on this date (22nd May). The object with which these witnesses were cited was apparently to prove that the 2nd accused could not have committed the offence inasmuch as he and his gang were at the time, *viz.*, 6th February last and afterwards, under constant observation by the police.

(41) The witnesses, however, who were police constables in no way assisted the defence but the reverse. The 1st witness merely deposed that he was on watch over the gang only on 26th and 27th March last, that is, at the time when a search was made of the accused and other Korachars and that he was not on watch over them at any earlier period.

(42) The 2nd witness deposed that he examined 2nd accused's gang only on 7th February last. 2nd accused was not then present and only 13 females and one old man named Hanumanta were then present.

(43) As regards two other witnesses cited for the defence, it was ascertained that no such persons as were mentioned were to be found in or near the localities mentioned.

(44) On the evidence I think there can be no reason to doubt that all the accused without exception belonged to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.

No reason was shown for distrusting the evidence of 10th witness Hanumi on the subject, and the other evidence in the case gives a general support to her statement. Having regard however to the peculiar nature of the offence charged
 10 (*viz.*, belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity) which is a continuing offence, the provisions of Section 403, C. P. C., would appear to preclude a second trial and conviction of these accused for this offence, of which they have already been convicted (excepting 16th accused) in Criminal Case No. 21 of 1896-97. The charges in the present case were framed against the accused at a time when the earlier case was still under trial. It is sufficient therefore in the present trial without proceeding to record a conviction or to pass sentence merely to note the result of evidence bearing on this part of the case.

(45) As regards the charge of being in possession of dacoited property with
 20 the necessary knowledge, there is what appears to me most convincing evidence against the 9th accused and I have no hesitation accordingly in convicting him of the offence under Section 412 I. P. C. As regards the 3rd accused I am not absolutely satisfied that the earring, No. 5, must have been that of the 2nd witness. The article is not, I consider, of a very identifiable character, and I accordingly give this 3rd accused the benefit of the doubt as respects this charge.

(46) As regards the principal charge under Section 395 I. P. C., there can, I think, be no room for doubt as to the guilt of the 4th accused. The evidence regarding him has been fully set out above. He is spoken to by every one of the witnesses and was described shortly afterwards with more or less accuracy.

30 The conduct attributed to him by the witnesses points him out as having been a leader of the gang, and the view that he was such has received, I may say; considerable confirmation by his demeanour throughout the trial.

(47) As regards the 9th accused also, I consider there can be no doubt. He is spoken to by three witnesses, and the remarks made regarding the 4th accused apply in great part to him also.

(48) The 7th and 8th accused are also spoken to by two and three witnesses, respectively, and I can see no sufficient reason to hesitate in their case.

(49) The 15th and 17th accused, as already noted, virtually admit their guilt and the 15th accused is spoken to by two witnesses.

40 (50) The 2nd, 6th, 10 and 12th accused are spoken to by only one witness each and the evidence as to 2nd accused (*viz.*, 3rd witness) that he stood near the cart is not very definite. The same remark applies to the case of the 6th accused. The evidence as to the part taken by the 10th and 12th accused is no doubt more definite, but I am disposed to think that the identification of these four accused by a single witness each is scarcely sufficiently conclusive to warrant their conviction and I shall acquit them accordingly of the offence under Section 395, I. P. C.

(51) The remaining accused, *viz.*, 4, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 17 accused are convicted of the offence under Section 395, I. P. C. and are sentenced as follows:—

50 4th and 9th accused to be each rigorously imprisoned for three years under Section 395, I. P. C.

The 7th, 8th and 15th accused to be each rigorously imprisoned for two years under Section 395, I. P. C.

The 17th accused, who has pleaded guilty throughout the trials, to be rigorously imprisoned for one year under Section 395, I. P. C. The currency of these sentences will commence after the expiry of the sentences to which these accused have been sentenced in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97.

(52) As regards the conviction of the 9th accused under Section 412, I. P. C., no separate sentence is passed. Section 71 of the Penal Code precludes a separate sentence for this offence when, as in the present case, it is merely a part of and
 60 evidentiary matter of his concern in the principal offence.

(53) Under Section 517, C. P. C., it is ordered that articles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 be restored to 1st witness and article No. 5 to the second witness.

Dated 22nd May 1897.

T. WEIR,
 District Magistrate, Kadur.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
KADUR DISTRICT.

(Invested with special powers under Section 30 C. P. C.)

Dated, Chikmagalur, 22nd May 1897.

Present,—T. WEIR, Esq., I. C. S., District Magistrate.

Criminal Case No. 23 of 1896-97.

Complainants.	<i>Versus</i>	Accused.	
Government of Mysore, Balakrishna Rao and 3 others.)		1. Karedal Rama. 2. Satpadi Sanka. 3. Valayi Venkata, 4. Kavadi Rama. 5. Mendragutti Naga. 6. Satpadi Naga. 6. Ragera Naga. 8. Panarsi Venkata. 9. Hannigani Rama. 10. Melpadi Ganga. 11. Kavadi Malla. 12. Satpadi Buddareddi. 13. Malli Sunka.	10 20

JUDGMENT.

This case was taken on file upon Charge Sheet No. 56 of 1896-97 of the Shimoga taluk Police, having been placed before this Court by the Assistant Superintendents of Shimoga and Kadur districts, charging the accused with having on the 14th February 1897, on the Umblibilo-Benkipore road, committed dacoity on the complainants, an offence punishable under Section 395 I. P. C.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Ananda Rao, S. Sirsi, B. A., L. L. B., Advocate and Special Public Prosecutor. The accused persons were undefended.

The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution:—

- | | |
|---------------------|----|
| 1. Balakrishna Rao. | |
| 2. Balaji Rao. | |
| 3. Manja. | |
| 4. Hanumi. | |
| 5. Mari. | |
| 6. Setwaji. | |
| 7. C. Everard. | |
| 8. Subba Rao | |
| 9. Maddappa and | |
| 10. Venkatappa. | 04 |

The following witness was examined for the Court.

1. Venkata Rao.

The following Exhibits were filed for the prosecution.

- A. List of dacoited properties, dated 14th February 1897, given by Balakrishna Rao to the Umblibile Police.
- B. Ditto ditto given by Balaji Rao to ditto ditto
- C. Photo of dead body of Korachar Konoti Ganga, (son of Kali, 10th witness for prosecution in C. C. No. 21 of 1896-97 and husband of Mari 5th witness in this case) found floating in the Kudaregundi Halla.
- D. Mahazar, dated 20th March 1897, for the finding of the dead body referred to in Exhibit C. found in the Kuduregundi Halla.

- E. Mahazar, dated 27th March 1897, for the search of and finding of properties with the gang of Korachars near Janakonda Station, Chitaldrug taluk.
- F. Mahazar, dated 11th April 1897, for the search of and finding of properties in the Korachars' huts at Godabanahal, Chitaldrug taluk.
- G. Mahazar, dated 15th April 1897, for the identification of some of the accused by complainant Balaji Rao and others at the Shimoga Head Police Station.
- 10 H. Mahazar, dated 17th April 1897, for the identification of some of the accused and also property by complainant Setwaji at the said station.

The following properties were produced before the Court :—

1. A red laced turban.
2. A white laced turban.
3. A white laced panche.
4. Fragments of a coat of black broad cloth.
5. A silk bordered white panche.
- 20 6. A pair of gold earrings.
7. 8 bamboo sticks.
8. A bag with Rs. 15 in it.
9. A bag with Rs. 20-5-0 in it.

(1) In this case, twelve out of seventeen persons, who have been tried in Calendar Cases 21 and 22 of 1896-97, are again placed on their trial, viz :—

1st accused Karedal Rama (1st accused in Calendar cases 21 & 22 of 1896-97.)			
2nd do	Satpadi Sanka	3rd do	
3rd do	Valagi Venkata <i>alias</i> Kadiri Bodiga	4th do	
4th do	Kavadi Rama <i>alias</i> Jala Rama	5th do	
5th do	Mandergutti Naga	6th do	
30 6th do	Satpadi Naga	7th do	
7th do	Ragera Naga	8th do	
8th do	Panarsi Venkata	9th do	
9th do	Hanigani Rama	11th do	
10th do	Melpadi Ganga	12th do	
11th do	Kavadi Malla	13th do	
12th do	Satpadi Buddareddi	15th do	
13th do	Malli Sunka	17th do	

and are charged as follows, viz :—

1. The 1st accused Karedal Rama
- 40 3rd do Valagi Venkata *alias* Kadiri Bodiga
- 4th do Kavadi Rama
- 6th do Satpadi Naga
- 7th do Ragera Naga
- 8th do Panarsi Venkata
- 10th do Melpadi Ganga
- 11th do Kavadi Malla
- 12th do Satpadi Buddareddi

that they committed dacoity on the 1st prosecution witness and others on or about 14th February last on the Umblibile-Shimoga road.

- 50 2. That the 1st accused Karedal Rama
- 2nd do Satpadi Sunka
- 10th do Melpadi Ganga
- 11th do Kavadi Malla
- 13th do Malli Sunka

in February—April last dishonestly received or retained property, the possession of which they knew or had reason to believe had been transferred by means of dacoity.

- (2) The 1st witness in this case is the Revenue Head Munshi in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga. The 2nd witness is the Taluk Head Munshi of Shimoga. These two witnesses were accompanying the camp of the Deputy
- 60

Commissioner and were travelling for that purpose in a cart between Umblibile and Benkipur. The cart was driven by the 6th witness.

(3) On the day in question (14th February) at about 10 A. M., the travellers were descending in their cart into a jungly part of the road when they were attacked by a band of some eight men. The assailants, who were armed with clubs, came running up behind the cart in groups of two at a time and threw stones at the travellers in the cart. They then stopped the carts, tilted them up and made the travellers get down. When stones first began to fall, the 2nd witness, Taluk Head Munshi, called out loudly 'Police, Police', but the robbers objected and remonstrated against the police being called.

10

(4) The principal witness, the Revenue Head Munshi, on getting out of the cart gave up his head-cloth to the robbers and told them to take every thing. This witness appears to have thought the wisest course was to place, or appear to place, all the property at the disposal of robbers. He accordingly told the latter to help themselves to what they liked and kept walking round observing the action and person of the robbers.

(5) One of the band drank up some curds which were in a vessel in the cart. There was a bag of rice which 1st witness pressed the robbers to take away, but they did not appear to value it much. Just at the last, however, one of the band consented to take this bag of rice.

20

(6) The robbers took the property of the witnesses. They emptied the boxes of the travellers, and as 2nd witness expresses it, 'what they wanted they took, what they did not want they left.'

(7) As in the other cases, the evidence of the witnesses directly identifying certain of the accused as having been of the dacoits will first be stated and considered, and thereafter the evidence relating to, and arising out of the property, stolen and recovered, will be stated and considered.

(8) As regards the identification evidence, it may be said that in this case the circumstances were perhaps more than ordinarily favorable to a reliable identification being made. The first two witnesses, (especially the 1st witness) were very intelligent men, trained officials of some standing, who may be credited with well developed powers of observation. They were not beaten or wounded so that their wits were not obscured by pain or fear. They got out of the carts and having told the robbers to take what they liked, they had ample leisure and opportunity to observe the men. The time was broad daylight, *viz.*, 10 A. M., so that all the conditions were favorable to careful and accurate observation.

30

(9) Bearing these conditions in mind, it has now to be stated that the 1st witness identifies the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 10th accused. The 1st and 3rd accused, he says, are the men who came together at first. The witness says the 3rd accused is the man who drank up the curds. The 4th accused, witness says, he noticed particularly as being a dark, short, fierce-looking man. One of the men, whom witness noticed, had a marked toe-nail. This man, witness said was the 6th accused. The 6th accused was called up to the bench and the nail of his big toe was observed to be uplifted in a peculiar manner. As regards 10th accused, 1st witness says he was the man to whom he offered the bag of rice and that the 10th accused at the last took away the bag.

40

(10) The 2nd witness identifies the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th accused. The 3rd accused, the witness says, was the first man who came. He (3rd accused) also stopped the cart and drank up the curds. The 4th accused pelted stones. The 6th and 7th accused were moving round taking away property.

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(11) The 6th witness (cart driver) identifies, the 7th, 8th, 10th and 12th accused. He says the 7th accused came and beat the bullock on its face with a stick. The 8th accused came from behind to the front. The 10th accused took off witness' earrings. The 12th accused did not do anything in particular, but witness noticed him standing there.

(12) No reason was elicited in cross-examination or otherwise for distrusting the evidence of any of these witnesses.

(13) The result may be summed up for the present as follows:—

The 3rd accused is spoken to by two witnesses. As in the earlier cases this accused, Vallayi Venkata, appears, from his conduct, to have indicated clearly that he was a leader of the gang.

The 4th accused is spoken to by two witnesses, and 1st witness specially noted his appearance.

The 6th accused is spoken to by two witnesses, and 1st witness specially noticed his toe-nail.

The 7th accused is spoken to by two witnesses and, if he (7th accused) beat the bullock as described, he did an act which would call special attention to him.

The 8th accused is spoken to by only one witness, and it does not appear that he did anything very noticeable.

10 The 10th accused is spoken to by two witnesses and is said by these witnesses to have done very definite and noticeable acts.

The 12th accused is spoken to by only one witness, and it is said he did nothing in particular.

The 1st accused is spoken to by only one witness, but that witness says this 1st accused came at the first along with the 3rd accused. I have already stated reasons for thinking that this 1st witness' testimony is of more than usual weight and as the witness would certainly be likely to observe specially his first assailants I think his evidence in regard to 1st accused cannot be rejected.

(14) Turning now to the evidence connected with property.

20 (15) The 1st witness, on the day of occurrence, gave a list in his own hand writing of the stolen property (Exhibit A). In this list witness very particularly described the following articles:—

No. 1.—A red turban, torn in some places, stitched in others.

No. 2.—A white laced border head-cloth with bugadi.

No. 3.—A laced white panche with a green line between two lines of lace.

These articles bore also a mark put on them by witness' dhobi.

30 The 1st witness deposed also that he lost a black merino coat. A fragment of black merino cloth, which had the appearance from the stitchings, &c., of having formed the part of the sleeve of a coat, was produced in evidence and marked as article No. 4. 1st witness identified this fragment of black cloth as having been part of his coat.

(16) 2nd witness, who was a brother of 1st witness, also identified the articles Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The 2nd witness lost himself a considerable amount of property, but no portion of it has, for so far, been recovered.

(17) The 6th witness, the cart driver, was robbed among other things of a pair of gold earrings, which he said he could identify if shown to him. Before being shown the articles, he described the wire as being $\frac{3}{4}$ turned round. Article No. 6 was thereupon shown to him and he identified as being the earrings stolen from him and said he had been wearing the earrings for 8 to 10 years.

40 (18) The articles, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6, were all, with the possible exception of No. 6, of a very identifiable character and were accurately described in the list (Exhibit A) drawn up immediately after the robbery.

The 3rd witness, a dhobi in the service of 1st witness, gave evidence that articles Nos. 2 and 3 bore the mark put by him on 1st witness, clothes.

(19) The 4th witness Hanumi (10th witness in Calendar Cases 21 and 22 of 1896-97,) wife of 9th accused and sister of 13th accused, gave evidence that 13th accused gave her certain property (described) which was tied up in the piece of black merino cloth, numbered as article No. 4.

50 (20) The 5th witness, Mari was the wife of one Ganga deceased. The circumstances connected with the death of this Ganga have already been fully referred to in the prefatory statement paras 31 to 35, and also in the evidence in the previous cases. The witness alleged that the 11th accused, Kavadi Malla, was the man who took away her husband on the second occasion. This witness deposed that when her husband returned on the first occasion he brought with him, along with other articles of property, the red turban, article No. 1, and also article No. 5. As regards this last article, it may be here mentioned, that the witness from whom it was said to be stolen failed to attend the Court.

(21.) The 7th witness (Inspector Everard) gave evidence regarding the circumstances in which the dead body of a man identified as that of Ganga by photograph (Exhibit C) was found at Kudaregundi on 20th March, was sent for *post mortem* examination and was subsequently photographed.

(22.) The 8th witness, Police Munshi Subba Rao, deposed that on the 29th March last he searched Korachar huts at Jankonda, Chitaldrug taluk.

In the hut of the 1st accused, the white laced turban No. 2 was found, and in the hut of 2nd accused the gold earrings, article No. 6, were found. The witness deposed that his person was examined by the accused before the search and that the search was properly conducted in all respects, a point which was much contested by the accused. The usual mahazar, Exhibit E, was drawn up and signed. 19

(23.) The 9th witness, Maddappah, Patel of Jankonda, gave evidence which supported that of 8th witness in all points.

(24.) The 10th witness (Police Jamadar, Venkatappa) gave evidence of a similar character regarding a search of Korachar huts made at Godbanhal (Chitaldrug taluk) on 11th April last.

The panche No. 3 was found in the hut of Ganga and Malla, 10th and 11th accused. The red turban No. 1 was found in the hut of Kali and Mari 5th witness. The usual mahazar, Exhibit F, was drawn up. 20

(25.) The result is that of the articles stolen in the dacoity—

Article No. 1 was traced to the possession of the deceased Ganga,

Article No. 2 was traced to the possession of 1st accused,

Article No. 3 was traced to the possession of 10th and 11th accused,

Article No. 6 was traced to the possession of 2nd accused,

while Article No. 4 was found in the possession of Hanumi 4th witness, who asserts it was given to her by 13th accused.

(26.) Having regard to the well defined and identifiable character of the property, the evidence seems of convincing weight against the 1st, 2nd, 10th and 13th accused. 30

(27.) The above concludes the evidence for the prosecution.

(28.) No evidence having been given in this case to affect the 5th and 9th accused, these accused were discharged.

(29.) Charges were framed against the remaining accused as shown in para 3 (1) of this judgment.

(30.) The accused made the following statements:

1st accused, Karedal Rama.—“I have nothing to say. I leave it to the Court. I am an old man. My sight is bad. I did not go to the dacoity. I am innocent of both charges under Sections 395 and 412, I. P. C. I cannot name any witness.” 40

2nd accused, Satpadi Sunka.—“These gold earrings must have been placed there by the Korachar Raktarayi Guruva, who came there. Raktarayi Guruva brought us rice along with the Patel. The Patel is lying. I know nothing. I have no witnesses.”

3rd accused, Valagi Venkata.—“I did not commit the dacoity. I did not drink the curds. It is the Police that have set up people against me. I am innocent. I have no witnesses.”

4th accused, Kavadi Rama.—“I am innocent. It is the constables who have set up people against us all. I am innocent. I live at Barماسagar. I have no witnesses. We came here on account of our livelihood owing to famine. We know none in this place.” 50

6th accused, Satpadi Naga.—“I am innocent. It is the Police who have set up the witnesses against us. I never saw the witnesses' face. I was grazing cattle at home. I know nothing in the matter. I have no witnesses.” 55

7th accused, Ragera Naga.—“I did not go to the dacoity. I did not commit dacoity. We were put up in batches of four by the Police and these witnesses were tutored to point us out. I am innocent. I have no witnesses.”

8th accused, Panarsi Venkata.—“I did not go to the dacoity nor did I see the cart driver, 6th witness. I was at Barماسagar. I am innocent. I am a native of Cuddappa. I know nothing of this country. I only came here because 60

of the famine. I have no witnesses except the Police who were on watch over us. I cannot name them."

10th accused, Melpadi Ganga.—" I did not take the 10th witness, the cartman's earrings. I do not know why he says that I took them. Those who took them have run away. I did not take the rice bag from the 1st witness. Bakka, who has escaped, brought the rice bag to me. Article No. 3 (a laced panche) was found in my hut. I admit it. Bakka gave it to me. It is true that I did go to this dacoity, but I was not near the place of the occurrence. Bakka is the 1st accused's son."

10 11th accused, Kavadi Malla.—" It is true that the cloth (No. 3) was found in my hut. I know that Bakka gave it to 10th accused. I did not go to the dacoity. I had nothing to do with the said panche."

12th accused, Satpadi Buddareddi.—" I was not in the dacoity referred to by 6th witness. I do not know why he speaks against me. It is true I went to this dacoity. No booty was given to me."

13th accused, Malli Sankah.—" Bakka and others tied property in a black cloth and gave it to me. I transferred it to my sister, 4th witness Hanumi. When the Police asked for the property I gave it up. I shall get all those who ran away arrested, if the Sircar will permit it."

20 (31.) The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused plead not guilty, 2nd accused impugns the search and 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th accused say the police set up and tutored the witnesses to identify them.

(32.) No evidence was called in support of this allegation and there is not the slightest reason, but the reverse, to think that the allegation is well founded.

(See evidence of Court witness Venkata Rao called at the close of the trial.)

(33.) The 10th accused admits that he went to the dacoity, and that the cloth, No. 3, was found in his possession.

30 (34.) The 11th accused also admits that the cloth No. 3, was found in his hut, but says he had nothing to do with it. He denies any concern in the dacoity.

(35.) The 12th accused after at first denying admitted that he went to the dacoity.

(36.) The 13th accused admits that he gave the piece of black cloth, No. 4, to the 4th witness Hanumi.

(37.) The conclusion I come to may now be summed up as follows:—

40 (38.) As regards the charge of committing dacoity, I think the evidence already discussed and examined (para 13 above) taken along with the statements of some of the accused (10th and 12th accused) that they themselves were concerned in the dacoities is sufficient to justify the conviction for the offence of dacoity of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th and 12th accused, and I convict them accordingly.

(39.) There is no evidence that the 11th accused was concerned in the dacoity and I acquit him accordingly.

(40.) As regards the 8th accused, the evidence of his concern appears for the reason already noticed (para 13) to be insufficient in this case, and I acquit him accordingly.

50 (41.) As regards the offence under Section 412, I. P. C., the evidence against the 1st, 2nd and 10th accused is, in my opinion, conclusive, but the 1st and 10th accused having already been convicted under Section 395, I. P. C., no separate sentence will be passed on them for this offence, having regard to the provisions of Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code (*vide* remarks in para 3 (52) of judgment in calendar case 22 of 1896-97.)

(42.) As regards the 11th and 13th accused the evidence, coupled with their admissions, is sufficient to justify their conviction, and I find them, as well as the 2nd accused, guilty accordingly of an offence under Section 412, I. P. C.

(43.) The above convicted persons are accordingly sentenced as follows:—

The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th and 12th accused, under Section 395, I. P. C., to be rigorously imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment to be rigorously imprisoned for a further period of one year.

The 2nd and 11th accused, under Section 412, I. P. C., to be each rigorously imprisoned for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment to be further rigorously imprisoned for one year.

The 13th accused (who has confessed throughout the trials) has already been sentenced in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97 to be rigorously imprisoned for six months for the offence under Section 412, I. P. C., (the property being the same throughout.) No further sentence is therefore passed on him in the present case.

(44.) The above sentences are to take effect after the expiry of the sentences to which the above accused, or any of them, may have been sentenced in the previous trials, Calendar Cases 21 and 22 of 1896-97. 10

(45.) Under Section 545, C. P. C., the amount of the fines above imposed, if collected or levied, will be at the disposal of Government for defraying expenses and losses incurred in connection with the prosecution.

(46.) Under Section 517, C. P. C., the following orders are passed in regard to the disposal of property produced at the trial.

Articles Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, to be restored to the 1st witness.

Article No. 6, to be restored to 6th witness.

Article No. 7 (eight lattas) to be destroyed.

Article No. 5 (a silk bordered panche), not identified by any of the witnesses, to be retained pending further orders. 20

Articles Nos. 7 and 8, bags containing Rs. 15 and Rs. 20-5-0, found on the persons of the 1st and 2nd accused, respectively, (*vide* 8th witness' evidence) to be detained pending further orders. -

T. WEIR,

District Magistrate of Kadur.

Dated 22nd May 1897.

[Note to be attached to Judgment in C. C. 25 of 1896-97.]

It may be mentioned that in awarding punishment in the several cases the Court has sought to be guided by the special circumstances of the case, such as the amount of violence used in committing the offence, and the more or less prominent part in the offence taken by individual offenders as disclosed by the evidence. 30

2. Two of the offenders have, it may be said, according to the weight of all the evidence, been especially prominent in all the offences, *viz.*, Valayi Venkata alias Kadri Bodiga and Pannarasi Venkata. The former was undoubtedly a leader and the latter a most active member in all the gangs. These two men have accordingly been dealt with severely.

3. On the other hand, two of the accused have on special grounds been dealt with leniently, *viz.*, Hanigana Rama and Malli Sunka. The Court is disposed to believe that these accused took part more or less reluctantly in the offences and under the pressure from stonger men. They have throughout confessed their concern up to a certain extent in the offences and have given information as to the concern of others which may be of value. 40

4. The powers of the Court, as a Court of a District Magistrate specially empowered under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are defined in Section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and it will be seen that the limit of punishment awardable by the Court *viz.*, imprisonment for seven years, has not been approached in any one case.

The aggregate of the sentences however reaches a high figure in the case of some of the convicted persons.

(Extracts from Depositions in the Kadur & Shimoga Dāchoity cases.)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
KADUR DISTRICT.

Case No. 21 of 1896-97.

* * * * *
Deposition of Gangi, 2nd witness for prosecution, solemnly affirmed.
Resident of—Huralihalli.
Occupation—Cowherd.

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We were at Huralihalli attached to Umblibail Station. Our huts were attacked by robbers. I cannot say how many robbers came. I only saw three robbers. I can identify them. It was in the day-time about this time (1 P. M.) I was beaten with clubs on the head, shoulders, back and legs. Property that was in my hut was taken away. Everything in the hut was taken away. My cloth, three pacharas, idols, a bundi of silver, a necklet (Sarige) of silver a (bindile) wristlet, a gold tali (my own) a mukti (nose-ornament) of gold, my some silver bangles, a bag containing Rs. 20 in cash, a chunam pot of bell metal, also Rs. 400 in cash besides the Rs. 20 already mentioned, a necklet of rupees, a gold ear-ornament (vale), a pair of gold *bugadies* one vessel of copper *tapile*, two eating dishes of bell metal, a hand bag of cloth for betel and tobacco,—all these were taken by the robbers.

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They, the robbers, took these away after beating me. They took these out of the hut. They stayed in the hut about half an hour.

I only saw three men. I was inside the hut when the robbers came. None of our people were with me. They had all gone to graze cattle. There were two other huts in short distance, one belonging to Bapu (not 1st witness) another to Dakalu. 1st witness Bapu is my son. I do not know if the other Bapu and Dakalu were at their huts. The robbers ran away. I do not know where. I was slightly insensible. I can identify the men who came and robbed. I point out accused Nos. 14, 15 and 16 touching them.

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No. 16 beat me on the head first.

No. 14 beat afterwards on the shoulders.

No. 15 beat afterwards on the back and hip.

They beat me with a thick club. All of them had a club, *i. e.* each man:

*

*

*

*

2nd witness re-called.

After the robbery I next saw the accused whom I identify at the Cutcherry, here. The men were all made to stand in a row and I then pointed out these accused. I had not seen the accused before the robbery.

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11-5-97.

Deposition of Dakalu, 3rd witness for prosecution, solemnly affirmed.
Resident of—Huralihalli.
Occupation—Cowherd.

I stay at Huralihalli during the rainy season, at other times at Sorab. I was in my hut at Huralihalli. Robbers came into my hut at about this hour (1 P.M.) of the day, beat me on the arm and head and after being beaten I ran away to the police. I was afraid I would lose my life. So I could only see three of the robbers. My hut was looted. All the property in it, *viz.*, my blanket, Rs. 100, idols of silver 12 in one box, a silver waist band worth Rs 20, a pair of *vales* of gold, a female nose-ornament, containing two pearls, a pair of gold *bugadies*, a pair of silver wristlets (bendilies), gold earrings four pairs, one white blanket, one female cloth worth Rs. 4, another worth Rs. 3, a bag containing the Rs. 100 and miscellaneous articles, a neck ornament make of Rs. 3, three gold beads, five gold leaves and some red beads all forming a necklet, two *hacharas*, a pair of men's cloths worth Rs. 4, another pair worth Rs. 3, a hand bag for betel and tobacco. All these things were stolen.

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We are three brothers.

Myself and my elder brother Siddu were at the time in the hut. Siddu was also beaten. I can identify the three men who beat me. I point out

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Nos. 4, 9 and 16 accused (touching them) as the men. I had not seen them before that occasion. The time was about this time of day. The robbers stayed about an hour in my hut. There were about 9 robbers, but I only identify these three. I stayed only a short time before I ran away. I only say the robber stayed an hour because the old woman told me afterwards. These men, whom I identify, entered my hut and beat me. Although I was afraid, I saw and identified them.

Re-called.

After the robbery I next saw the accused whom I identified at the Taluk Cutcherry in this place. I then pointed them out. They were all made to stand in a row and I then pointed them out.

11-5-97.

Deposition of Kusaiyya, 9th witness for prosecution.
Resident of—Yedahalli.
Occupation—Police Dafadar.

Solemnly affirmed.

I produce this photograph given me by the Deputy Amildar of Yedahalli as being the photograph of a dacoit who was drowned in the river at Kudregundihalla, I do not know how the photo was taken. (Exhibit D.)

11-5-97

NOTE.—Further evidence as to this photograph will be taken later on.

12-5-97

Deposition of Kali, 10th witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Gedabanahalli.

Occupation—Cooly.

Solemnly affirmed.

I had a son named Ganga. He is not now. Previous to the last Ugadi he had gone out with another Ganga, Bukka, Naga. He returned to our village 15 days after he left it, with a red laced turban, a bill hook or chopper. He also had an ear-ring. I point out accused Nos. 11, 12 and 9.

No. 12 is Ganga. I do not know the names of Nos. 11 and 9. My son after leaving the turban and chopper and the earring, again went away. I see this earring No. 10. This is the earring my son brought. My son said he got these things from Bellary Korachars.

My son went away again with Malla, Buddareddi, and Naga.

Malla is 13th accused, Buddareddi is 15th accused, Naga is 14th accused.

After my son left a second time, he did not return.

People came to my house. They examined the hut and took away the earring No. 10 and the pagdee and bill-hook. They also took away the bugadies. These No. 11 are they. I see this photograph (Exhibit D) I identify it, as a photo of my son. (Witness weeps.)

Deposition of Hanumi, 11th witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Barmasagar.

Occupation—Cooly.

Solemnly affirmed.

Formerly we belonged to Bellary. On account of famine and for forage for our cattle we came to this side. The 11th accused is my husband. My husband belongs to Satapadi Sunka's gang. I point out 17th, 11th, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th all belong to that gang. The 9th accused belongs to a different gang, and also the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused.

After we came to Barmasagar all these men went out. By *went out* I mean they went out to *plunder* and steal. About a month after they left to plunder Sunka brought some property and delivered it to me. Sunka is my elder brother. He is 17th accused. He brought me some coral beads, silver cord and silver box containing lingam, also a silver bangle. He tied all these in a black cloth piece gave them to me.

The police came to examine our gang. That was about a month ago. Sunka accompanied the police. Sunka asked me to return the articles I had

given. "I gave them back to Sunka. I handed them over to the police and not to Sunka.

All these accused took away my husband. My husband did not go of his own accord but because these accused took him.

11th and 17th accused say they have no questions to ask.

The other accused have no questions to ask.

11-5-97

Deposition of C. Everard, 12th witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Koppa.

Occupation—Police Inspector.

Sworn.

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On 19th March last, on information received, I went to Kudrigundihalla and found clothes, blankets, lattis, &c., on the banks of the halla. I stopped that night at Kudrigundi. Next morning I received information from constable Rama (No. 311) whom I had left at the halla, that a dead body was found floating in the halla, about 20 yards from where the property had been previously found lying on the bank. I went to the spot, sent for panchayatdars, had the body taken out and had a mahazar drawn up. I then had the body sent to Koppa for *post mortem* examination and I followed the body to Koppa myself. Next morning, *i. e.* 21st March Mr. Callender of Mr. Colledge's Estate photographed the body. I arranged the body for being photographed. The body was that of the man found floating in the halla at Kudrigundi. This is the copy of the photograph (Exhibit D).

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Deposition of Abdul Khudus, 13th witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Tarikere.

Occupation—Hospital Assistant.

Solemnly affirmed.

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I examined the accused Mendragutti Naga (6th accused) on 21st April last. I found a wound in his head. The wound was in the process of healing. The wound might have been, I should say, about 25 or 30 days old. The wound might, in my opinion, have been caused by a shot, *i. e.*, a pellet from a gun; or it might be the result of an injury by a blunt pointed instrument. I could form no clear opinion as to which of the two was the cause.

To the accused:—

The wound might have been caused by a blow from a rod of gun, if the gun was pointed and the blow were given with the point. The wound was very small like a split fig when I saw it.

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15-5-97

11th accused—Hannigani Rama.

Resident of—Anantapur. No fixed abode.

Occupation.—Dealer in cattle.

Charge under Section 400, Indian Penal Code, explained.

Q. What do you say to the charge?

A. I belong to a gang of dacoits and there are others besides. Because of famine, we came from Bellary and Anantapur. We came to Hiriyur. Munga Nagadu and Raktarayi Guruvadu were there with their gangs, also one Venkatagadu was there. From thence I came with the gang to Kenkerri. Munga Nagadu, Raktarayi Guruvadu and Venkatagadu, who are head men of a gang told me to start on dacoity. They told us several of their gang had already started and that men from my gang should also go. Our men told them that as they did not know the country they would not start, but they, Nagadu and Guruvadu, said they were police constables, and that they would protect all who started. The condition stipulated was that a portion of the property dacoited should be given to them, *i. e.*, Nagadu and Guruvadu, seven people from the gangs of Munga Nagadu, Guruvadu and Venkatagadu took the people from my gang. The following were of Munga Naga's gang.

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1. Kusinigadu *alias* Babigadu, brother of Venkatagadu. He is not here.
2. Venkatagadu, brother of Kusinigadu, just mentioned.
3. Kadirē Guruvadu.
4. Losār Sunkadu, younger brother of Venkatagadu.
5. Valayi Gangadu.
6. Raktarayi Nagadu, who is the 16th accused.

Those belonging to my gang were as follows. *viz* :—

1. Myself.
2. Malli Sunkadu, who is 17th accused.
3. Panarsi Venkata, who is 9th accused.
4. Ragera Naga, who is 8th accused.
5. Satpadi Naga, who is 7th accused.
6. Mendragutti Naga, who is 6th accused.
7. Kavadi Rama, who is 5th accused.
8. Valaya Venkata *alias* Kadere Bodiga, who is 4th accused.
9. and another Devarkonda Nagadu, who is absent.

Kusinigadu and Kaderi Guruvadu threatened me and made me join the gang. My duty was to carry the property rice, etc. They also told me I might sit at the places without taking an active part, but told I must accompany them. We do not know this country, and but for Munga Nagadu's promptings I should not have started.

We started and committed two or three dacoities. I cannot say where the places were, as I do not know this country. I did not commit the dacoity of which witness Gangi speaks. On our first expedition three dacoities were committed. On the second expedition, one was committed. I took no active part and I cannot say where the offences were committed, as I do not know the country.

Q. What share of the property did you get ?

A. I got none.

The property was divided among others. Once only I got some toddy to drink.

Q. How long were you out on these dacoities ?

A. On the first occasion 8 or 9 days, on the second occasion another gang took some of us. There were 22 of us on the second occasion, *i. e.* 17+5. We were 6 days out on the second occasion (on being read over corrects that). The Gang who joined on the second occasion was quite different from the first.

They were :—

1. Devar Bonka *alias* Timma, belonging to Deva Subba's gang.
2. Devar Nagadu, brother of Devar Bonka.
3. Kavadi Venkatigadu.
4. Pola Bodigadu.
5. Dalari Nagadu.
6. Gajarama.

All these six came to Barmasagara where my gang was.

At Barmasagara they asked permission of Munga Naga to commit dacoity. These six with the 17 mentioned already wanted to go out. Munga Naga wanted that a silver waist-band should be presented to him (adds) "He also wanted other property". It was given. After that we started.

On our way we met the gang of Satpadi Buddareddi, who were probably returning from some dacoity. We all went, and on a certain road, we dacoited one old woman and old man and three others, males. What property was got there I do not know. Then we were going further on after that but meantime we were discovered by some hunters who pursued us. Whilst we were escaping, one of our men got drowned. I do not know his name as he belonged to a different gang. We were frightened because we were shot at by the shikaris, so we ran home to Barmasagara.

We took three days to get to Barmasagaram from where we were shot at. We went through the jungles. After returning we joined our respective gangs. The police afterwards searched our huts. No property was found in my hut.

I got nothing. (Adds.) The police brought away a chembu, plate and knife belonging to me.

If the sirkar will allow it, I will go and arrest all the others.

I know where they are and can show them.

I did not commit any dacoity myself. I was frightened into joining the gang. I only accompanied it without committing any dacoity. I request that leniency may be shown me.

12th accused—Mēlpadi Ganga.

Resident—of Godbanhal, Chitaldrug.

Occupation—Cattle trader.

Charge under Section 400, Indian Penal Code, explained.

Q.—What do you say to the charges?

A.—I belong to a gang of dacoits. I had no property obtained in dacoity. A pair of *bugudies* which were my own were found in the search. One Bukka gave me another pair of *bugudies* as my share of the spoil of the dacoities, also four cloths (panches). 10

A pair of armlets Nagabandiyas (silver) belonging to my females were taken away by the police during the search.

(Articles here shown to accused.)

I do not see my properties among these articles, Nos. 1 to 13.

A brass hair ornament belonging to me is also in possession of police. They are worth 6 annas.

Those who took me for dacoity were this (accused No. 10) Kempa Rama.

Accused No. 2, Kempa Subba. 20

I was grazing cattle in my village. One Bukka came and took me. These two accused, Nos. 2 and 10 were living at Godabanahalu. I was at Singpuram. I had gone to a toddy shop to drink toddy. There Bukka, Galaga, and Butha came. These came and took me. I said I would not go, but Bakka said he would protect me, and that he knew everything about the country. They took me and brought me to the gang where Kampa Rama, accused No. 10, was. I there said, I would not follow them. They told me, I need not take an active part in the dacoities, but that I could carry loads and be of assistance to them. We then started.

We were—1. Kampa Rama, accused No. 10. 30

2. Kampa Subba do 2.

3. Myself do 12.

4. One Ganga of my gang.

He is the man who was drowned.

5. One Bhuta, not present.

6. Valaya Bakka, who is not here.

7. Another Bakka also not here.

8. Bhuta.

9. One Venkata, also not here.

They took me to some place I do not know. We went on the Shimoga road. On that road they left me with a load of boiled rice. They made me sit there and went on and committed a dacoity. Four brahmins going in a carriage were here dacoited. I did not see this. I was not near. After that we went further on. Then three females and two males were dacoited on the same day. I can give no details as to who these persons were and what properties were taken, but they gave me a pair of clothes (panches) as my share. We went further on in the Tirthahalli road and there dacoited some raiyats who were travelling in two carts. After that two Mussalmans were dacoited. We were then returning home. On our way back we dacoited two Bedars on the Shimoga road. We then returned to Singapuram. After arriving there, they gave me as my share, a pair of *bugu-* 50
dies and another pair of clothes (panches). I then returned to my village Godavanhalu. We were only the nine persons I have mentioned in our gang. We were fifteen days out. I joined the gang at Singapuram, coming from Godavanhalu. That is all.

13th accused—Kavadi Malla.

Resident of Godbanhal, Chitaldrug.

Occupation—Cattle trader.

Charge under Section 400, Indian Penal Code.

Q. You have heard the charge. What do you say? 60

A. I do belong to a gang of dacoits.

I will state what I know.

I am a native of Godbanhal.

Bakka and Satpadi Bhuta came to my village and sent for me.

They asked me to go out on dacoity.

I said I would not.

On my so saying they returned to their gang. Next day, they came to my house. Again I refused to go and they went away. Two days afterwards Valayi Bakka and Kampa Rama who is 10th accused came to my house. They took me to a toddy shop near Singapur. I there lost my senses. They beat me and took me to their gang. I spent all that day in their gang. 14 of us started next morning.

- 110 We were—1. 1st accused Karedal Rama.
2. 10th accused Kampa Rama.
3. 14th accused Kavadi Rama.
4. 15th accused Satpadi Buddareddi.
5. Myself.
6. Ganga, deceased.
7. One Koma, son of 10th accused.
8. Satpadi Bhuta.
9. Rajala Venkata not here.
10. Valaya Bokka not here.
12 Guliga.
12. Kadiri Bakka, son of 1st accused.

2nd accused did not come with us. We reached Channagiri going through jungles. At Channagiri I fell ill. I was sent back along with 14th accused Kavadi Naga.

Three days after, I returned to my village, that is, I and Kavadi Naga were only away for three days. The remaining twelve went on.

Three days after we had returned the others who had gone to dacoit also returned. The dead Ganga was a neighbour of mine. He did not return. So I asked Satpadi Buddareddi, 15th accused, where he was. He did not say Ganga had died. I only heard of that afterwards from the police.

I did not myself commit any actual dacoity. I was only three days out, no dacoity was then committed. I only went as far as Channagiri from Singapur.

I got no share in any booty.

The 1st accused, son and Satpadi Bhuta after their return from dacoity came to me, and as they had no money for drinking, pledged a pair of panichès with me for 8 annas promising to redeem in three days, but before the three days elapsed the police search was made and the clothes were seized by the police. That is all.

14th accused.—Kavadi Naga.
Resident of—Guntanur, Chitaldrug taluk.
Occupation—Agriculture.

Charge under Section 395, Indian Penal Code, explained.

Q. You have heard the charge. What do you say?

A. I did not commit the crime. That is all. I leave it to the Court.

Q. Have you any witnesses?

A. I have none.

Charge under Section 400, Indian Penal Code, explained.

Q. You have heard the charge. What do you say?

50 A. Myself and 15th accused belong to the same gang. We do belong to a gang of dacoits. I was drinking toddy near Singapur in toddy shop. There the son of Kampa Rama, 10th accused, came and took me.

I went as far as Channagiri and then returned from there with 13th accused. I did not commit any dacoity. I bought a dacoited jewel, viz., a waist ornament of silver from Bakka Rama, elder brother of 3rd accused (Satpadi Sunka). I paid Rs. 6-10-4 odd. I knew it was an ornament got in the commission of dacoity. It is not now with me. The police took it when searching my hut.

I did not get any direct share in the dacoited property, as I did not take an active part.

60 I was only two days out.

15th accused—Satpadi Buddareddi.
Resident of Guntanur, Chitaldrug taluk.
Occupation—Cooly and service.

Charge under Section 395, Indian Penal Code explained.

I did not commit the crime. I have nothing more to say.

Q. Have you any witnesses?

A. I have none.

Q. You have heard the charge. What do you say?

A. Yes I do belong to a gang of dacoits. I had come to a shop near Singapur to drink toddy. There Bhuta and Guliga asked me to join in committing dacoities. I said I would not join. On my saying so, they said I need not take an active part but might assist by carrying loads of provisions, &c., Guliga and Bhuta then took me to their gang at Singapur. From there 14 of us started for dacoity. 19

viz.:—1. 10th accused (naming him).

2. 1st accused Meraga.

3. 13th accused Malla.

4. 14th accused Naga.

5. 15th accused myself

6. Ganga, deceased.

The others who came have run away. We went along the Koppa road that is 12 of us. On the Koppa road two dacoities were committed. I cannot name the places nor the persons, because I used to be stationed at a distance in the jungle away from the scene. Thence we came to the place where a shot was fired. That was near a nalla. We all fell into the nalla in trying to escape, and there Ganga died. We returned home. No booty was given to me. That is all. The persons who have absconded of our number *viz.*— 20

1. Bakka, 1st accused's son

2. Valaya Bakka

3. Guliga

4. Bhuta

5. Venka

6. Pol Godiga

Koma, son of 10th accused. That is all. 30

On being read over this accused says among the prisoners now in Court there is a man who was wounded by the shot fired. I can point him out. He is (6th accused) touching him and pointing to a wound. One Venka has also received wounds on the back of the hand below the wrist from a shot. One Kusiniga *alias* Bodiga has also a wound from a shot on the back of the head. First accused's son Bakka and Kadiri Guruva threatened to kill me if I reported the death of Ganga to his mother.

Note.—A contused scar on the hair of back of head. 40

17th accused—Malli Sunka.

Resident of—Anantapur district. No fixed residence. Occupation—
Cattle trader.

Charges under Sections 400 and 412, Indian Penal Code.

Q. You have heard the charges. What do you say?

A. Yes I belong to a gang of dacoits. I had no property obtained in dacoity.

Q. You heard what your sister said as to your bringing her property. What do you say as to that evidence?

A. I did give property to her. We all gave property to her. I came here from my native place. Naga and Raktarayi Guruva induced us all to start out on dacoity. I said I would not go. Kusiniga and Kadiri Guruva who belong to Naga's gang took us to commit dacoity but used to leave me and 11th accused away from the scene of action and to commit the dacoities. Those who came were— 50

1. Kusiniga.

2. Kadiri Guruva

3. Losari Sunka

4. Venka (elder brother of No. 3)

5. Raktarayi Naga, who is 16th accused

6. Another Venka, brother of Kusiniga

The above belonged to Naga's gang. The following belonged to Deva Subba's gang:— 60

1. Devera Banta

2. Devera Naga, brother of No. 1

3. Kotikonda Venkta.

4. Ballu Badiga and also this 11th accused Hannigani Rama, 9th accused Panarsi Venkta, who belong to a different gang from mine. Also 8th accused Ragera Naga of my gang, also 7th accused Satpadi Naga also of my gang. Also 6th accused M. Naga of my gang, also 5th accused Kavadi Rama of my gang, also 4th accused Valayi Venkata, *alias* Kadari Bodiga also of my gang also Deva-rakonda Naga who is not here. These all joined. We committed three dacoities. As I do not know the country, I cannot name the places. I cannot describe the persons robbed as I was not near. I took no active part myself.

12th May 1897.

T. WEIR,
Dist. Magistrate, Kadur.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KADUR DISTRICT.

CASE No. 22 OF 1896-97.

Dated 12th May 1897.

Deposition of Mr. Heera Singh, 1st witness for prosecution.

Rajput.—District Forest Officer, Chikmagalur. Solemnly affirmed.

I am District Forest Officer. On 6th February I was going on duty to Yedahalli from Chikmagalur. I was accompanied by my office, viz., my Head Clerk Ananda Rao, my lascar Shamshudin, my office peon Sanjiva, a private servant named Balaji, the Ranger Govinda Rao and the Ranger's two orderlies Krishnappa and a Muhammadan whose name I forgot. We had also two cartmen; in all we were ten persons. 10

On the 6th morning we started from Mallandur. We breakfasted at Muthodi. We left Muthodi at 2-30 p. m., in day light. We had not gone even a mile from Muthodi, when we were attacked by a gang of about 10 or 15 dacoits. We had four carts in all. My private cart was first in front. The second cart was the Ranger's. The tent cart and the office cart came behind the Ranger's at some little distance. I could see only the Ranger's cart. The other two carts were not in sight when I was attacked. I heard a noise behind and then I looked. I saw about 10 or 12 men coming running with clubs towards my cart and pelting stones. They came and surrounded my cart. One of the men pelted a stone at me. The stone struck me on the upper lip. The lip bled profusely. They asked me to get down from the cart. As I was in the act of getting down one man snatched away my watch and took also my keys from my right pocket. One of the men asked me to open my office box. As I then hesitated a little the robbers beat me on my back with a club. I opened the box. The robber who had taken the keys handed them back to me in order that I might open the box. I accordingly opened the box with the keys. There were two trays in it. Both trays were taken out by one of the gang and the robber then took away the bag containing money which was at the bottom of the box. The bag contained a currency note for Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 in silver change. In the meantime other robbers had brought the boxes containing my clothing and were breaking them open with clubs. As they were beating the boxes I said they might use the keys which were in the office box. They did not use the keys. I asked the man who opened my office box and took my money to give me the Government paper, meaning the currency note, which was in the bag. He terrified me. I spoke to him in Kanarese. They spoke in Kanarese. The man I spoke to said 'Illi' (get down) also 'Hodi' (beat). So I say he spoke Kanarese. He also asked me in Kanarese if my watch was made of silver. I said it was. That man terrified me. He said "Eh" meaning 'keep quite.' I then slipped away, getting first into the jungle and returning to the road at about a furlong from the scene. I then looked behind and saw my Head Clerk being beaten at a place in advance where my cart was. I then went back and told the robber not to beat Ananda Rao, but to loot the property which was in the carts behind. Then the dacoit left Ananda Rao and began to chase me. Thereupon I ran towards Hipla police station. The robber only pursued me I think about 50 yards. I ran for about two miles and then met Ranger Govinda Rao and a police constable of Muthodi and a Forest watcher coming up. We sent the watcher and police constable to the scene. Myself and Govinda Rao went to Hipla, but found no one at the station. We sent word to foresters who were in an adjoining village to come to us. Next morning we returned to the scene of dacoity. I found my boxes all lying scattered on the road. The contents had been removed. 20 30 40 50

I lost 1. 2 lace turbans otherwise called pettas.

2. 1 Old laced turban.

3. 1 lace upper-cloth known as selya.

4. 2 flannel suits grey and striped.

5. 1 Norfolk jacket, grey with blue stripes tweed.
6. A check suit.
7. Towels.
8. Shirts, white.
9. A nickel silver watch with chain of Canadian gold (Albert) and a silver seal attached to the chain. The seal had a rough fac-simile of my initials, viz., the letters B. H., also a small silver magnetic compass was attached to the chain. I got the watch from Messrs. Orr and Sons. I got a memo or invoice when I bought the watch from Messrs. Orr and Sons.

110

I sent that memo to the police. No. 653687. This is it (Exhibit A). The memo mentions the number and other descriptive matters of the watch. This (shown me) is the watch (Exhibit 1.)

This (shown me) is the silver compass I referred to (Exhibit 2).

It was purchased separately from the watch and not from Messrs. Orr and Sons.

This is the seal bearing the initials B. H. which I referred to (Exhibit 3).

The H. in the initial may look like an N, but it is the way I always sign.

I was only 3 or 4 minutes in the presence of the dacoits before I ran away. I can point out the persons who attacked me. Some of them are before the Court. I point out the 4th accused. I am sure of him. He is the man who took away my watch, my key, my money purse and who terrified me. I point out also the 7th accused. He was beating others and was trying to open the boxes. I do not know who beat me on the back. I point out also the 15th accused. He was also breaking open the boxes. I remember his appearance very well, and all these three, I remember well. I cannot identify others. I did not identify the man who pursued after beating the Head Clerk, as he was at some distance. I lost also a silver-snuff box from my right pocket. That was taken away with my keys. I also lost silver studs and links. These (shown me ordinary silver links) look like them. I cannot swear that these are they (Exhibit 4). They look like them. My servant Balaji lost his gold ear-rings. I used to see them. I can identify them. I think these (shown me) are they (Exhibit 5). I used to see him wearing them. I did not see them being removed. Head Clerk Ananda Rao is now on one month's privilege leave. On the next morning I searched the forest at scene of occurrence and at a place about a furlong from the road I found my empty money bag, my currency note of Rs. 50 and some of my clothing. Exhibits 6 and 7. I see these articles. This is a checktrouser which I lost. This is a white shirt also lost by me. I do not know about the finding of these. I made complaint to the police. I gave a list of the properties I lost and also I believe a description.

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Mr. Krishna Rao Assistant Superintendent of Police reduced my statement to writing I signed it. This is it. (Exhibit B). As I was in advance I did not see much of the attack on the other members of my party.

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I could identify the man who struck me with a stone. He came very near me at the cart. He is not among these accused.

Read over and explained to the accused in Telugu.

4th accused says he did not beat nor do anything nor see the witness and therefore he has no questions to ask.

7th accused says he has no questions to ask.

15th accused says he did not break boxes, &c., but he has no questions to ask.

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All the other accused say they have no questions to ask.

To the Court.—In my statement of 8th February I said one robber was a tall stout man pitted with small-pox.

4th accused called up and scrutinized.

Deposition of Balaji, 2nd witness for prosecution.

Rajput.—Resident of Chikmagalur, a private servant. Solemnly affirmed.

I am private servant of 1st witness. I accompanied 1st witness to Muthodi. From Muthodi we were going to Hebbe. My master's cart and the Ranger's cart were going in advance. Myself, Ananda Rao and Krishnappa were coming behind in the office cart. The fourth cart, the tent cart, was behind our cart. Lascar Shamshudin and his son, a young boy, were in the last cart. We had four carts in all. We were 10 persons. My master's cart and the Ranger's cart were lifted up by the shafts and the properties fell out. Then we got down from our carts. Men came from behind and beat us. When we were beaten we lost our senses. We did not see who the men were who beat us. I felt giddy. I sat down. After beating me they went away. When I sat down one of the dacoits came and searched my pocket. He found nothing in my pocket. Then I got up and was going on. Two persons came in front of me. One of them told the other to take the ear-ring from my ear; that other pursued me with a club. I sat down. Then the man bit off my ear-rings with his teeth.

* * * *

Dated 13th May 1897.

Deposition of Krishnappa, 3rd witness for prosecution—Brahmin, resident of Chikmagalur, Ranger's orderly. Solemnly affirmed.

I am an orderly in the Forest Department under the Muthodi Ranger. Myself and Ranger Govinda Rao accompanied the Forest Officer on the journey from Muthodi towards Hebbe. It was on 6th February last at 2-30 P.M. We had four carts. I was in the office cart. Two carts were in advance. Then came our office cart, and the tent cart was behind. The front carts were in short distance in advance. The D. F. Officer's cart and the Ranger's cart were tilted up, and the articles in those carts had fallen out. I got down and went towards the carts that were tilted up. As I was going to the carts, one of the dacoits beat me with a club. A little further on two more dacoits beat me. They took off my clothes, and searched any person. When they let me go, I ran away. I lost a coat of check-cloth and a panche (cloth). The interval between my first seeing the dacoits and their letting me go was about $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. There were from 10 to 15 dacoits. I can identify some of the accused.

* * * *

Deposition of Shamshudin, 4th witness for prosecution.—Forest Lascar.

Resident of Chikmagalur. Solemnly affirmed.

I am a lascar in service of Forest District office. I accompanied the District Forest Officer and others on a journey from Muthodi some time ago. I was sitting in the tent cart which was behind all the other carts. There were 3 carts in advance. The time was after 2 P.M., some months ago. The dacoits were beating. There were 10 or 11 dacoits. They had surrounded the District Forest Officer who was sitting. When I saw our Officer surrounded, I ran towards him. One of the dacoits threw a stone at me. It struck me on the finger. I caught hold of the stone. Another dacoit beat me on the wrist with a bamboo stick. Another dacoit beat me on my arm. Another came and beat me on my back. Then I begged him not to beat me saying he might take anything I had. I felt giddy and returned to my cart. I sat there. Then all the dacoits came there and tilted up the tent cart. Then they went off to see if there were other persons. Again they came to my cart. Then they tilted up the office cart. Then they broke open the boxes in the office cart and took away all the clothes in them. Then they brought a knife and cut the outer fly of the tent. Then when they saw what they cut, they asked me what was in the tent cart. I said there was nothing. They went away. The interval between the time when I first saw the dacoits and the time when they went away was from 3 to 5 P.M. I saw Mr. Heera Singh at the first at the beginning but not afterwards. I can identify some of the robbers.

* * * *

Deposition of Sanjiva, 5th witness for prosecution.

Resident of Chikmagalur.

Occupation—cart driver. Solemnly affirmed.

I am a forest peon at the head-quarter office at Chikmagalur. I do work in the District Forest Officer's house.

About 3 months ago I accompanied the District Forest Officer and others on the journey from Muthodi to Hipla. I was driving the first cart in which the Officer sat. Robbers beat us after we had left Muthodi, after crossing two streams.

10 10 or 15 robbers came and pelted stones. They struck me with a stone just behind my left eye. They took out all the contents of the cart and pushed me away from my seat. I got away. I escaped. I had 5 rupees in my pocket. 5. The robbers took it away. That was all I lost. I took notice of the robbers. I can point out some of them.

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7th accused—Malli Sunkah.

Resident of—Anantapur District. No fixed residence.

Q. Usual questions put?

A. I wish to add to my statement made yesterday.

I pointed out certain properties in the possession of my sister Hanumi, showed them to Honnali Inspector. Is not that a service I have rendered to 20 Government?

I got 16th accused arrested and six more of 16th accused's gang have escaped. One Devara Naga who was in my gang ran away and joined Valaya Lakshiga's gang. 2. Before I could take the police to that gang and get them arrested, the brothers of 16th accused received bribes from those people and allowed them to run away. Those who have escaped were of my country, viz., Anantapur District. I know where they have hidden. 18 of them have escaped there. Those who have escaped are the worst of the gang. If the sircar permits myself and Hannigi Rama will go and have them arrested. It is true I was one of the gang of dacoits but I got no spoil. Whenever we asked a portion they beat us.

30 I can give the names of the 18 persons who have escaped.

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22nd May 1897.

T. WEIR,
District Magistrate.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
KADUR DISTRICT.

CASE No. 23 of 1896-97.

Dated 4th May 1897.

Deposition of Bālakrishna Rao, 1st witness for prosecution. Solemnly affirmed.

Resident of—Shimoga.

Occupation—Revenue Head Munshi.

I am Revenue Head Munshi of the Shimoga district. I go on circuit with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga district. On 14th February last I went on circuit from Umblibail to Benkipur with the Deputy Commissioner. Myself, my elder brother Balaji Rao, a cook named Gundappa, a Dafadar, a boy (Brāhmin) whose name I forget, our cart driver peon Timma. These formed our party. We had only one cart. It was 10 o'clock in the morning as we were going. The road goes through Hunshekatte jungle. There is a descent there. At the 8th mile between 4th and 5th furlong robbers attacked us. As we were descending, the robbers came behind running on the road. They came two in front, two behind and so forth. They had clubs over their shoulders. Seeing the two men who came first I said to my elder brother 'they are coming'. My brother cried out who are you, &c.? They began pelting stones at us 2 or 3 stones hit my man Gundappa, one on the head, one on the leg. Another stone struck my brother on the shoulder. Then I held up a carpet to ward off the stones from myself. 2 or 3 stones fell into the cart. Then two dacoits came and pushed down Gundappa who was sitting behind the cart. They stripped Gundappa of his cloth. Then I, of my own accord, got down and asked them not to beat. I gave them the cloth from my head saying 'take everything I have,' I also gave them a dabba. Then two of the robbers went in front of the cart and unyoked the bullocks and tilted up the cart. The contents of the cart fell out. There was a vessel containing curds. One of the robbers drank it up. Then they broke open the boxes and took away whatever they found. In one of the boxes I had my turban and in the fold of the turban I had a Rs. 20 currency note. One of the dacoits was carrying it away. I told him it was a currency-note and that he would be suspected if he offered it. He then returned it to me. Then I walked round the cart telling the robbers to take the things. There was a bag of rice there. One of the dacoits at the last took it away. I myself was not beaten. I was not hurt by stones as I protected myself by the carpet.

I have given a list of the property that was robbed from me and from my party. In the list I gave to the police I have mentioned the articles belonging to me, and also what articles the cart driver mentioned to me. This is the list I gave (Exhibit A). I see this red turban (No. 1). Description—Torn in some places, stitched in others. It is mine. It was stolen in the dacoity. It is particularly described in the list (Exhibit A). This white turban (No. 2) laced border with bugadi is also mine. It was in it I kept my currency note. I have mentioned No. 2 also in my list A. It also like No. 1 bears the dhobi mark ×. This No. 3 is also my laced panche. It is described in Exhibit A as laced white panche with a green line between two lines of lace. This also has my dhobi mark. I also lost a merino-lined coat. I identify this fragment, two pieces as part of the coat. I identify them by the stitching and by the torn lining. I can identify the accused who beat. I gave a complaint that very day at Umblibail where the Superintendent, the Police Inspector and others had come. I gave a description of the accused to them, but I did not give a written complaint. I remember the Police Inspector took notes. The list A is in my writing. I point out 1st accused, 3rd accused 4th accused, 6th accused, 10th accused. It was the 1st and 3rd accused who came together in a pair at first. When all the eight persons came near the cart, I had got down and was walking round the cart, telling them to take things. So I was able to notice them well. I also noticed one of the dacoits had a mark on his toe-nail, but I do not remember on which leg the nail was. I noticed 4th accused particularly as being a dark fierce looking man. He is also a short man. It is 6th accused who has a mark on his toe-nail. (Man called out and examined). Called out and observed nail up lifted. He is also a short man. This 3rd accused is the man who drank up the curds. I offered the rice bag to the 10th accused. Up to the last he did not touch it but just when going away he took it. So I particularly noticed him.

To Court.—I am not certain of the man who took the currency note, but he was either the 1st or 3rd accused I think.

Explained in Telugu and read over to the accused.

To 1st accused.—I am sure about 1st accused although he is an old man.

3rd accused makes some criticism of the evidence, but asks no questions.

To 4th accused.—The robbers only threw stones. They did not use sticks. So I escaped beating.

6th accused says he has no questions.

10th accused says he has no questions.

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Deposition of Balaji Rao, 2nd witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Shimoga.

Occupation.—Taluk Head Munshi. Solemnly affirmed.

I was travelling on the Umblibail-Benkipur road with my brother, 1st witness. We were travelling in a cart. We had two others besides ourselves in the cart, one a cook another a Brahmin boy. It was 14th February at about 10 A. M. At the 9th mile stone and 5th furlong in a jungle called Sandakmatti robbers came. We were at the time just going down hill. Then we saw two dacoits running towards us from above. They came in pairs and had tied their clothes round their waists and their clubs over their shoulders. We asked them where they were going to. When we asked them, they picked up stones and began to pelt them at us. Then we called out 'Police Police.' Thereupon the robbers stopped the cart remonstrating with us for calling the police. They said, 'Are you calling the police?' They unyoked the bullocks, beat the cart-driver, tilted up the cart and upset the things. We all got down and stood aside. They broke open the boxes. One of the dacoits drank up the curds which was in a vessel. They emptied the boxes and took away all the other things. What they wanted they took. What they did not want they left. They ran away into the jungle. I was robbed of my turban, a white turban with laced borders. I had two gold rings on my hand. They also took these. I had two gold earrings with four pearls each. Two dacoits stood on either side of me and took these out of my ears. I do not remember all the things that were robbed, but I have given a list. It is in my own writing and I have signed it. This is it (Exhibit B). The value of my property lost was about Rs. 40. In the list I gave two of the articles belonged to the Amildar of Shimoga who had entrusted them to me. I also included in my list two articles belonging to a Brahmin boy Setu Madhvarchar who was with us. I did not go personally to the Police station, but I sent a chit to the Police station. I can identify some of the accused. I point out—

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Deposition of Mari, 5th witness for prosecution. Solemnly affirmed.

Resident of—Godavanhall.

Occupation—Cooly. Solemnly affirmed.

My husband was one Koneti Ganga. He was taken away and did not return. Malla, Budreddi, Naga, and other Bellary Korachars took him. They took him away for stealing. He did not return. I do not know what became of him. When I asked Malla, he said and took oath that my husband never came. Malla did so in the presence of my mother-in-law. I see (Ex. C.) this photograph. The figure in the middle is that of my husband. My husband had gone out once before this year to loot and had returned. On that occasion, he brought back a chopper, a pair of bugadies and a red turban.

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I see article No. 1. This is the red turban my husband brought back. I see this article. It is a panche. He also brought this panche (Article No. 5) along with the other things.

I gave up these to the sircar people after *Ugadi* last.

Seven or eight days afterwards, i. e., after leaving these things at home, my husband went a second time out and did not return.

On the second time Malla took my husband off along with the Bellary Korachars. I do not know the names of the Bellary Korachars. Malla is this 11th accused.

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To 11th accused.

I was the married wife of deceased Ganga.

The other accused ask no questions.

To Court.—It was Malla who took my husband out on each occasion. Malla is of our gang. My husband and this Malla were the head men of the gang.

Deposition of Setvaji, 6th witness for prosecution. Solemnly affirmed,

Resident of—Shimoga.

Occupation—Cart-driver.

I once drove cart on hire for Balakrishna Rao, Head Munshi of Shimoga. I was going from Umblibail to Benkipur. I do not know how long ago it was. Balakrishna Rao and others were inside the cart. I was driving the cart. Robbers 10
came from behind and threw stones at the cart. The place was at a distance of two or three miles from Umblibail. A dacoit hit the bullock on its face with a stone. I said “ey-eyoh,” I got a blow on my back from a stick. Then the robber unyoked the bullocks and tilted up the cart. Then they pulled down the persons in the cart one by one. Then they robbed us of all our things. They took my things also, viz., a pair of gold earrings, a bavali mura of gold, a silver tayeti Rs. 5-11-9 in coin, also a pair of silver rings worth Rs. 1½. Balakrishna Rao gave a complaint. I asked him to give a complaint on my behalf. I believe my properties are also mentioned in the list. Exhibit A.—It is so. If the earrings are shown to me I can identify them. The wire is ¾ turned round. This (shown 20
me) is it (No. 6.) I have been wearing these earrings for the last 8 or 10 years.

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15th June 1897.

T. WEIR,
District Magistrate, Kadur.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF KADUR

CASE No. 24 OF 1896-97.

Dated 14th May 1897.

Deposition of Kasim Saib, 1st witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Korala Kattur.

Occupation—Trader in corals.

Solemnly affirmed.

I trade in coral beads. I had been to Chikmagalur some time ago. We were a party of eight all trading in corals. We were returning from Santaveri to Chikmagalur. It was about three months ago, on a Friday I think dacoits came. We had passed the Lingenhalli bangalo and had got near a broken bridge on the road. The time was about 3 P.M., 10 to 15 dacoits came. One man came in advance with a club and threw stones. Other dacoits from the adjoining jungle threw stones. One Sikar Saib of our party was struck on the legs with stones. He fell down. Then two more stones were thrown, but did not hit us. Another dacoit came and hit me on the head with a club. My head began to bleed. Blood flowed profusely over my body. At this time another dacoit came and beat me on the nape of the neck with a club. I then fell on the road. Then another man gave me two more blows on the back to prevent me getting up. Then all the property I had was taken away, viz., red coral beads in strings. About 100 or 120 strings of coral beads, small and great, were taken from me. Rupees 10 or 13 in money was taken from me. A gold ring of mine was also taken. A single bladed knife, also a stick tipped with brass at the end. A ticket was attached to each big string of corals. One ticket was also attached to every two of the smaller strings. The tickets showed the price at which the corals were to be sold. I can identify the coral strings by those tickets, and I can identify the corals even without those tickets as we always trade in those coral beads and handle them, and as some of them have flaws, black spots, &c., I can identify them. I have been trading in corals for the last 10 or 12 years. The tickets were made of thick white paper. I also had a black kambli stolen from me. The kambli had a small hole in one place where it had been eaten by whiteants. The threads at the edge of the kambli have been twisted. I can identify the property if shown to me.

This (shown me No. 1) is my kambli, I point out where it is eaten by whiteants.

This is one of my large strings of corals (No. 2). This string has no ticket but for reasons already mentioned, I can identify it as mine.

This (No. 3) is one of my smaller strings of corals. The two dots on the ticket attached to it denote Rs. 2.

This (No. 4) is also one of my smaller strings. The three dots on it denote that the price is Rs. 3.

This (No. 5) contains no ticket but for the reason already mentioned I recognize it as mine.

This (No. 6) is also one of my small strings. The line on the ticket of No. 6 denotes 8 annas.

This (No. 7) is also one of my large strings. I would sell it for Rs. 4. It contains no ticket.

This string (No. 8) I identify from its thread and the flaws in some of the beads.

This (string No. 9) of mixed glass and corals, I identify from the thread and from the flaws, &c., in the beads.

Strings Nos. 10, 11 and 12 have no tickets, but I can identify them by the thread and the flaws, &c.

This (No. 13) is a test piece of coral by means of which we test the quality of the coral. I got this from Madras.

This test piece (No. 13) was also robbed from me.

I see this string (No. 14). With the exception of three beads in it, which I point out all the beads in this string are mine.

This (No. 15) is also mine. I identify it by the large coral with a flaw.
These beads—glass beads (No. 16) are also mine. I bought these in Madras.
They were intended to be mixed with the coral beads.

I see this small corals (No. 17): These are not mine.

The strings of other corals lost by others, with me had also similar tickets and marks.

I see this bundle of threads (No. 18) with tickets attached. These threads are our property.

The threads had corals attached to them. The robbers must have removed the corals. The marks on the tickets of these threads are similar to the marks on the other tickets of some of the strings and denote the selling prices.

Siker Sahib and Sahib Peera who were with me were also robbed of corals and clothes. We had a cook with us. He was also robbed of the cooking utensils. After beating me the robbers carried away the cook's things which were tied in a bag. They also carried off the properties of my companions. Four of our party ran away when stones were first thrown. They escaped and were not robbed. Four of us, including the cook Bava Saib, remained and were robbed.

I do not know where Bava Saib is now. He may have gone with another party.

The value of the corals in all stolen from us may have been a little less than Rs. 500. Of the other property the value of gold in cash may be Rs. 100. Saib Pira has gone to Karavalkota in the Madanpalli taluk of Cuddapah District.

I can identify the articles belonging to my cook which were robbed.

No. 19. I see these two copper eating dishes. They were in the possession of my cook. They are mine.

No. 20. I identify also this brass chamber.

No. 21. I identify also this tin tumbler.

No. 22. I identify also this note book as mine.

No. 23. I identify this printed Telugu book as belonging to our party.

No. 24. I identify this cotton striped bag with a padlock. It belongs to Saib Pira.

No. 25. I identify this handkerchief with red stripe as my own.

No. 26. Is another cloth (white and red) belonging to one of our party.

No. 27. This gunny bag (No. 27) belonged to our cook. It contained rice.

No. 28. I identify this red-colored *panche* (No. 28) as my own. I am wearing now a white cloth corresponding to it. I point out that the line borders in each are similar. I myself colored the *panche* (No. 28.)

No. 29. This (No. 29) is a bundle of dyed threads which were originally attached to the corals when purchased at Madras. We removed these and attached the white threads already described (No. 18, &c.)

No. 30. This large gunny bag (No. 30) belonged to the cook.

No. 31. These four pots (No. 31) belonged to our cook. They were in the gunny bag, No. 30.

I can identify some of the robbers who beat us.

I point out 1st accused.

I point out 2nd accused.

I point out 3rd accused.

I point out 5th accused.

} touching.

The 1st accused threw stones at me which missed me and thereupon he beat me on the head with a club.

The 2nd accused beat me with a club on the nape of my neck.

After beating me he came in front of me and I turned my head and saw him.

When I fell down the 3rd accused was standing in front of me, so I saw him and was able to identify him. The 5th accused hit me on the front part of my leg at the instigation of the 1st accused. We complained to the police of this occurrence. We complained to the police at Chikmagalur station.

The police took down the statements of us three.

This is my mark (Exhibit A.)

Note.—If I see the robbers I can identify them. Exhibit A.

We were going on foot. We had no cart. I was the most severely beaten, counting the number of blows. Siker Saib was the most injured.

I myself was above 20 days in hospital in Chikmagalur.

Read over and explained in Telugu to the accused.

To the 1st accused.—I was not brought to look at the 1st accused in the lock-up this morning. At the police investigation a month ago, I was shown the property and the accused, but not since then.

To 2nd accused.—Blood had not flowed into my eyes to prevent me seeing 2nd accused.

To 3rd accused.

3rd accused was not shown to me this morning.

5th accused asks no questions.

To the Court.—I did attempt to fight the dacoits. I had a stick. My companions had also sticks. I attempted to beat them, but did not hit them. There were no stones for us to throw.

To Public Prosecutor.—At the investigation the accused were mixed up with others, standing in a line, and I thereupon identified these four accused who beat me.

Deposition of Sikir Saib, 2nd witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Karabalkota, Madanapalli Taluk, Cuddapah.

Occupation—Coral merchant.

Solemnly affirmed.

I trade in corals. I went to Chikmagalur. Eight of us were going from Santa-vari to Chikmagalur. It was about four months ago. The time was between 3 and 4 P.M. We were all walking. Near a bridge which is dismantled, close to Linganahalli robbers came. More than twelve dacoits came and beat. One of them threw a big stone on my leg. I fell down. When the dacoits came, four of our party ran away and only four stood. Two of us were beaten with clubs. I myself was struck with stones. Another of us the cook was not beaten but his things were robbed. I was beaten only with one stone, but not with clubs. But they attempted to beat me with a club. I begged them not to beat and surrendered, so they desisted.

We were robbed of coral beads. The cloth I was wearing was also taken away and torn and thrown away.

A cumbli of Kasim Saib was also stolen from Kasim Saib. Two of the others i. e., Kasim Saib and Saib Pira being beaten fell down.

Thereafter the robbers ran away taking our properties, corals and other properties.

When Kasim Saib fell down a ring which he had tied to the end of his cloth was also cut and taken away.

The corals that were lost did not belong to any single one of us, but to all of us jointly. The three of us had Rs. 40 in cash between us. That was also robbed. I can identify the corals and other things robbed. There are tickets attached to the strings of corals, and the corals themselves are new. Upon the tickets there are marks to show for what price they are to be sold. A dot signifies a rupee. A stroke signifies $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. A cross mark signifies 4 rupees. The tickets are made of thick white paper and are very small.

* * * * *

Dated 22nd May 1897.

Deposition of Dr. A. S. Fernandes, Court witness.

Residence—Chikmagalur.

Occupation—Civil Surgeon.

One Sikir Saheb was sent to the hospital at Chikmagalur for treatment on 7th February last. He had a compound fracture of both bones of the right leg.

Duly sworn.

about its lower third. He remained in hospital until discharged on 5th May last. All that time he was in hospital under medical treatment. He is not yet quite cured. His right leg is not yet perfectly cured. It will take 2 or 3 months more before the man can freely use his leg.

At one time, *viz.*, about the first fortnight of his treatment, or even until the end of February Sikir Sahib's life was in some danger. There was a danger of tetanus and if tetanus had supervened there would have had to have been an amputation of the leg.

The bone of the right leg was fractured. The tibia was splintered.—

10 During the time he was in hospital Sikir Saheb had to lie on his back and have two special attendants. He could not of course do any work.

Exhibit E. This is the certificate granted by the hospital. It is counter. signed by me.

9th accused asks no questions.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KADUR
DISTRICT.

Dated 15th May 1897.

CASE No. 25 of 1896-97.

Deposition of Balobah, 1st witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Hubli.

Occupation—Contractor.

Solemnly affirmed.

I am a contractor on the Birur-Shimoga Railway line. I was going to Balehonnur on business, as people informed me there was work to be had there. I was so going on the 8th February. It was about noon. At the 9th mile and 2nd furlong on the Yedahalli-Balehonnur road, while I was going alone on the road, robbers came from the adjoining jungle. About twelve robbers came. They came and surrounded me. Four or five of them searched my person. They robbed me on the road of my ring, of Bavelies gold containing two pearls, of two silver tayats, of a silver idol of Hanumanta, and of change for a rupee and a half. I had two currency notes in my waist pocket, one of Rs. 20, the other for Rs. 5. They took that money and also the waistcoat. They also took the shawl which I was wearing. They took these from me on the road. Then two of them held my hands and dragged me into the jungle, while others accompanied. They took me a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a furlong. They made me lie down and pinioned my hands behind my back. They covered me up with a long coat of my own and with a head cloth. There were four other persons tied at the place where I was taken in the jungle. I do not know who they were. They were tied in the same manner in which I was. The time when I was taken into the jungle and tied was 1 p. m. One of the dacoits remained near myself and the other four men. The other robbers returned to the road, and were returning and going. Then about 2 p. m., the robbers again brought two persons. They were also pinioned and made to lie down there.

At about 4 o'clock another man was brought by the robbers. He was also pinioned in the same way. Except the one robber on watch, all the other robbers used to come and go from the road.

Then about 6 o'clock in the evening the robbers untied us all and told us to go away.

I and the others excepting two men went to Chikagrahar station. We gave information there as to what had happened. Chikagrahar was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the place where we were robbed. The police reduced my complaint into writing. I signed it. I have mentioned in it the properties that were robbed with a description. I gave no description of the accused beyond saying they were like waddars. My ring which used to be worn on my small finger, had an inscription in Balabodi character. It was a gold ring. It contained the inscription, "Sri Guru Prasanna." I had it from my father's time, i.e., for more than 15 years. I had never weighed it. It was gold. It has a lump (shield or boss) with creeper like ornaments on both sides. This (shown me) is it (Exhibit J).

This is the statement I made to the police, Exhibit A. (Mentions the inscription, Sri Guru Prasanna. Exhibit A. does not say that "can identify robbers"). I say I can identify some of the robbers. I point out—1st accused, 2nd accused, 3rd accused, 4th accused, 5th accused, 7th accused, 8th accused and 9th accused, (touching 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th accused.)

The 1st accused was the man who came first and led the party. He is a stout man. I noticed 2nd accused's appearance. He used to come and go often to the place where I was tied.

I noticed the 3rd accused in the same way. The man who was on watch used to talk with this 3rd accused.

4th accused, also used to come and go. He has a mark just above his temple.

5th accused used to come and go. I identify him by no particular mark but by his general appearance.

7th accused I recognize by his appearance. He has pitted marks.

8th accused, I identify from his appearance but by no particular marks.

* Called on and examined. Note.—A mole,

+ Note.—No marks

+ Note.—8th accused is a tall man.

you accused, like others, used to talk with the man who was on watch.

From about 12 noon to 6 P.M. we were tied there. So we had good opportunities of seeing the accused. They used to stop each time they came for quarter of an hour or so, so we could see them. The robbers had covered my head, but I used to take off the cloth and look. There was no one holding me to prevent me doing so.

I was not actually beaten by the robbers. They did not threaten me, but I was kept tied in the jungle until 6 P.M.

Read over and explained in Telugu to the accused.

To 1st accused. The others were not as stout as 1st accused. First accused was the stoutest of all. I took the opportunity when the guard was speaking with others, and I would look and see the accused. I identified these accused at Tarikere. I did not see 1st accused there at Tarikere.

Deposition of Puttarangia, 2nd witness

Resident of—Tarikere.

Occupation—Private teacher.

Solemnly affirmed.

About two months ago or more, I was travelling from Balehonnur to Yedahalli. I was alone. I was going on foot. It was about 12 noon.

Robbers came running from the adjoining jungle. Seven or eight robbers came. Each had a club in his hand. They came and seized me. Three robbers seized me. They robbed me of my turban, panche, handkerchief, coat and a bundle containing a dowlthra and a panche, also of change for twelve annas. This was all the property I had. They did not beat me but they threatened to beat me. After robbing me of these things they dragged me into the jungle, and they pinioned me at a place about one furlong off the road. They made me lie down. They had also tied some other persons at the same place. I do not know who those others were, or how many they were. One man kept watch over us. They covered my face with a panche of my own. They simply put it over my face. They did not hold it on my face. I was the last man that was tied down. I was kept there from 12 noon to 6 P.M. The others there may have been from 6 to 8 in number. I saw 1st witness when we were all released at 6 P.M.

I saw these accused when I was tied. After being released, I went to Adavalli Matt. As I was very sick, I did not give information to the police, when the Police came to Adavalli four days afterwards I informed the police; I can identify some of the accused.

Deposition of Venkata, 3rd witness for prosecution.

Resident of—Chikka Agrahar.

Occupation—Police Constable.

Solemnly affirmed.

I am a police constable. At present I am on leave. I was attached to the Chikka Agrahar station. On the Yedahalli-Balehonnur road when I was returning from beat duty two robbers came in front of me, one of them held my hand. I was in uniform. Another covered my eyes with a handkerchief. The time was about 5-30 P.M. Then they gave a blow on my head and on my back from behind with a club. I only saw these two robbers who came in front on the road. They robbed me of a silver sarige on my right hand and of a pair of gold ear-rings, a chappal, &c., &c.

When they beat me on the head, I lost my senses and fell down on the road. At about 12 o'clock at night, Gurn Rao and Subbanniah police constables came and picked me up and took me to Chikka Agrahar. Up to then I had been lying on the road unconscious.

I can identify the men who came and attacked me.

I point out 7th and 9th accused. I had to take leave on account of my illness. I was sent to the hospital at Yedahalli for treatment. I was there for about 25 days.

To 7th accused.—I noticed the accused before my eyes were tied, when

One accused says he has no questions.
To Court.—The men did not tie the handkerchief. They only covered my face with it. The men gave me no time to defend myself before they beat me. I had a baton only. The occurrence was two or three months ago.

Deposition of Abdul Khader, 1st witness called by the Court at close of case.

Resident of—Tarikere.

Occupation—Land-holder.

Solemnly affirmed.

I am a Municipal Commissioner of Tarikere and a leading member of the community. I have signed a mahazar in connection with these cases stating what accused were identified, &c. I cannot say which particular complainants identified which accused, but I can say that the proceedings were all correct and above suspicion and that the accused were actually identified as described in the mahazar. The accused were made to stand in a line.

Not only these accused but all the other accused were all made to stand in a line, and each man was asked to walk along the line and identify if he could, and as soon as he identified any it was noted down in the mahazar.

I never saw any prompting on the part of Police Officers. No such thing took place. A number of other respectable inhabitants have signed the mahazars like myself. I signed (Exhibit B).

Explained in Telugu to accused. The accused have no questions to ask.

T. WEIR,

District Magistrate Kddur.

In reply to your Not. C. Enc. 1, dated 21st instant, I have the honor to inform you that the dacoities committed in the Hangal and Yellapur taluks and the Mundagode and Supa Petas of this district in the months of February and March last, were the work of the Korchars of the Bellary district. They committed in all 22 dacoities, in which property worth Rs. 3,157-10-3 was stolen; the total value of identified property is Rs. 236-13-3 and there is a very large amount of property not identified. One of the dacoits was arrested in the Yellapur taluk and 14 others were subsequently arrested in the Hangal and Ramibennur taluks of the Dharwar district. The latter were convicted and sentenced and the former who was made Queen's evidence was released.

2. The list of dacoits at large, forwarded with your letter under reply, has been circulated to the subordinate officers, who have been instructed to render every assistance in their power to the Mysore Police in the detection of the said

I have, &c.;

(Signed) J. W. FELLOWS,

Acting District Superintendent of Police

"True Copy"

(Signed) N. SUBBA RAO,

Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police

"Copy"

K. CHANDY

for Inspector General of Police

Read 11/37

(8)

Letter No. 3746/423 dt 11 May 1897 from

No. 12693-4/26-5-97
81436

the S of Police reporting that, of
the Police Officers for whom special

Section	Police Allowances were sanctioned in Govt
File No	1-96 Prop. No. C.300-1 dt 30 March '97 and No
Serial No	10 1116.9-20 dt 13 April '97 Inspectors

Rajgopal Chakravarti and Norris and Head
Constable Dunning have returned, and
requesting that the allowances sanctioned
for them may be diverted to the marginal
noted officers and that additional allowance
may also be sanctioned for other the follow
Officers with effect from date of their reporting
themselves for duty in connection with
Inspector Venkatarao. Rs 20.

Inspector Venkatarao. Rs 20.
Inspector Venkatarao. Rs 15.
Chief Constable. Rs 15.
Sargant Mahomed Beg. Rs 10.

recent outbreak of
diseases in the Madras
District -

reported themselves for duty
are noted below:

Encl.

2. 1. h. x. 1. 1. 1.

Order thereon

Sanctioned from General
savings in the Office Budget -

2. The dates in which the
officers named above
by
15/5/97

Secretary

C.

To the S of Police 17/5/97
The Comptroller in Mysore.

3. It is noted that the S of Police
expects the special work
to be closed by the end of
June 1997.

4. The S of Police is requested
to report the submission
of the Report called for in
the office No 12012 of 4th
9/11/00

Filed 27/5/97

Received 12/7-5-97
24/5/97 24/5/97 18/7/97

M. Ramakrishna Rao } on
Inspector Bangalore, } 23rd Feb 197

M. Gundu Rao, Inspector } on
Holenarasipura } 30th March 197

V. Rajagopalachari } on
Probationary Inspector } 2nd March 197
Tumkur }

Jameedari Khan Bahadur } on 23rd Feb 197.
Ahmed, Tumkur }

Chief Constable Sridharasingh } on 22nd March 197
of Mysore City }

Yeziah Mahomed } on 25th March 1897
Bag of Bangalore City }

Venkat Rao, Inspector
of Police, Tumkur,
employed on special
duty with effect
from 12th March.

1546

OFFICE OF THE
10767
29 MAY 1897
DEWAN OF MYSORE

Section Police
 From 1-1897
 Serial 11

12

The Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

Incl. B & C. The letter sent to
The Presidency the other day is
also in this file - C

To
The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

116797

Dated 26
Despatched 27 } May 1897.
Received 29
General No. 3944
No. 447
Enclosures No. 3

The preliminary remarks
of the I wrote support the view
I have taken in my note -
(para 2) in the former
report of the Govt.

a copy of the Govt's
remarks may be sent to
the Resident for info. in
reply of the letter of 28 Inst.

Those that have been
now convicted will give info.
may lead to the
detention of those still at
I hope our Police
will be more careful

1. 5. 97
Submt to Dewan

Subd to Dewan of
2/6/97

Forwarding, in continuation
of this office letter, Camp No. A of the
19th instant reporting on the recent
disturbances in the Kadur & Shimoga
districts, for information & D.
letter from the Asst. Superintendent
of Police, Kadur District, with
Copy of the Introductory remarks
of the District Magistrate made
in his judgment, also a statement
showing the punishments awarded

29.5.97
Subd with refces
29/5/97
29/5/97

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 3944
44
Enc. 3

Dated Bangalore
26 May 189
27

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

In continuation of this
office letter Camp No. ^x A of the 19th instant ^x S. No. 9 in the file
reporting on the recent dacoities in the -
Kadur and Shimoga Districts, I have the
honor to forward for information a D.O.
letter from the Assistant Superintendent of
Police, Kadur District, with copy of the -
Introductory remarks of the District Magis-
trate made in his judgment, also a state-
ment shewing the punishments awarded.

I have the honor to be,
your most obedient servant,

M. J. Narayana Rao
Inspector General of Police.

112

In the Court of the District Magistrate, Kadur.
Calendar cases Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of 1896-97
of 22-5-97.

Government vs. Kare dal Rama and 16 others.
(Korchars from Bellary and
Anantapur Districts & co.).

Prefatory remarks.

In this case (Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97) and in four other cases viz. Calendar Cases 22, 23, 24 and 25 of 1896-97 a number of reputed offenders in the series of grave dacoities which occurred in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts in February and March 1897 are placed upon their trial.

2. The accused are charged with having either actively participated in the offences or with being indirectly concerned in the offences as members of the gangs of dacoits concerned or as receivers of the dacoited property.

3. Before entering on a judicial examination of the evidence a few general observations may be made once for all as to the character and circumstances of the offences which have led to these trials.

4. Organized dacoity on a large scale is not, it may be said, an offence of frequent occurrence at any rate in the malnad or semi-malnad tracts of the Mysore Province. When there is an outbreak of serious crime of this class it is usually of extraneous origin.

5. In the present case there is the clearest evidence that such was the case.

6. Two witnesses - the first the mother of the deceased dacoit, the second the wife of one of the accused - give distinct evidence that the offenders were driven by stress of famine in the adjoining British Districts to migrate into Mysore Territory for the purpose of seeking their livelihood.

7. The accused themselves have for the most part made statements to the same effect.

8. Of the 17 accused as many as 13 describe themselves as belonging to the Districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Badapa and they speak or profess to speak no language but Telugu.

9. The remaining 4 accused allege that they are natives of Chitaldroog District in this Province.

Province - and these men for the most part represent that they were forced by these - foreigner immigrants into taking such part as they did in the offences.

10. Whether this last statement be accepted or not it is clearly established that the majority of the dacoits were immigrants from British Districts.

11. The offences were, it may be observed, carried out over a wide area in this and the adjoining District of Shimoga. They were committed in a most daring manner - almost always in broad daylight.

12. For a time dacoity followed upon dacoity - Sometimes two or more of such offences being reported in a single day. The wide extent over which the dacoits operated and the rapidity with which they carried out their successive operations indicate that the offenders belonged to an organized band and that they were skilfully and daringly controlled.

13. The trials have also, it may be said,

said, disclosed that a large number of the offenders have, for the present escaped from justice; and here it may not be out of place to say a few words as to the means taken by the District Authorities to repress the offences and discover the offenders.

14. As soon as it became clear that the out-break of crime was of no ordinary character special measures were organized in the Police Department. Additional Police were applied for and were liberally supplied from Head Quarters. Police officers of detective ability were employed on special duty. Even the Barr troops and the Silledar Horse were indented on and pressed into the service. Special patrols were organized and special parties of villagers under their Patels and the Police were employed to beat and search the jungles and various other detective measures were concerted.

15. The Police of all ranks but more especially those of the higher grades worked assiduously and unsparingly but for a long

long time without success.

16. The nature of the country - viz: a wide extent of Forests and jungles intersected by the Bhadra river and crossed by numerous fords was in favor of the dacoits. Their movements as already seen were rapid and skilfully conducted. Under these conditions the offenders continued for a time - the length of which is much to be regretted - to act with impunity and it was not until towards the close of the month of March that the operations of the Police began to show a prospect of success.

17. The dacoities broke out first, it may be mentioned, on the 4th and 5th February 1897.

18. On those dates three distinct dacoities are reported to have been committed at different points on the high road between Santaveri and Chickmagalur of this District. One of these offences in which a number of traders in Coral were

were robbed, forms the subject of trial
in Calendar Case No. 24 of 1896-97.

19. On the following day 6th
February another very serious dacoity was
committed on the District Forest Officer
Mr. Hira Singh and his establishment as
they were travelling through the Muthodi
Forest. The distance between the scene of
this dacoity at Muthodi and that Com-
mitted on Coral traders is, by cross paths
only about 12 miles.

20. The dacoity committed on
the District Forest Officer Mr. Hira Singh
forms the subject of trial in Calendar
Case No. 22 of 1896-97.

21. Two days later or on the 8th
February another dacoity or rather a series
of dacoities were committed at Bhikka
Agrahara on the road between Balahonmur
and Madhally. Bhikka Agrahara is by
the routes or cross country paths which
the dacoits may be believed to have followed
only

only 12 miles distant from Muthodi.

22. The offence committed at Chikka Agrahara on the 8th February forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 25 of 1896-97.

23. On the next day 9th February a dacoity was committed near Sutha 7 or 8 miles across country in the Yadechally-Koffe road.

24. After this the dacoits appear to have moved into the Shimoga District for on the 12th February a party of herdsmen (Kache Gowligars) were attacked and robbed at Huralihalli in their huts by a gang of 9 dacoits.

Distance
16 miles.

25. This offence forms the subject of trial in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97.

26. Two days later i.e. on 14th February the Revenue Head. Munshee of Shimoga District who was travelling on duty with other officials on the Umblibail-Benkipur road was attacked and robbed by a party

party of 8 dacoits.

27. This offence forms the subject of Calendar Case No. 23 of 1896-97.

28. Further offences in different parts both of the Shimoga and Kadir Districts continued to be reported until about the 24th February when the dacoities ceased for a short time.

29. The evidence and the statements of some of the accused show that about this period the marauders went back for a short time to their camps in Chitaldroog District.

30. The gangs did not however remain long inactive. About the middle of March they again set out and had committed a series of fresh offences between Gaddehally and Koppa in this District when an incident occurred which seemingly led the dacoits to abandon further operations.

31. This incident was that on
the

the 18th March a band of the dacoits who had collected on the bank of a jungle stream the Kudargundi halla, Yadehalli Sub Taluk not far from the Koppa road, were shot at by a local shikari. As a result of the shot a panic apparently ensued among the dacoits who plunged into the stream to reach the opposite bank. In attempting to cross the stream one of the gang, a man named Ganga was drowned. The post mortem examination of Ganga's Corpse disclosed that the body bore no marks of shot wounds and that death was solely due to drowning.

32. A photograph of the Corpse was taken at Koppa and by means of this photograph (which was exhibited at the trials) the Corpse was unhesitatingly identified as that of Ganga by Kali mother of the deceased (11th Div

witness in Calendar Case No. 21 of 1896-97)

and by Marie wife ^{of the deceased} of the deceased.

33. These women gave evidence that the deceased had gone out on two separate occasions with others to commit dacoity.

34. Although Ganga was not wounded by the shot fired by the Shikari there is some ground for believing that the shot took effect on more than one of the dacoits (see statement of 15th accused Bundereddi and 13th witness Abdul Khudus in Calendar Case No. 21).

35. The fact that they were shot at and that one of their number had met his death appears to have produced a deep impression on the dacoits and is suggestive of the effect that might have been produced if the earlier victims of the dacoities had had the courage and the means of resisting and retaliating effectively on their assailants. As a result of Ganga's fate the dacoits went no further afield but
not traced.

retraced their steps and in a few days returned to their Camps in the Chital droog District:

36. It was at about the same period that the detective operations of the Police began to produce effective results. On the 24th March, on information received, a search of the huts of the Korchar gang was carried out at Haralghutta in the Chital droog District. On the 27th March a further search of Korchar huts was carried out at Janakonda. On 28th March a search was made again at Hebbalu. On 11th April again a search was made at Godabanahal.

37. In these searches a quantity of property which has been identified by witnesses in the several trials was discovered in the huts or otherwise in the possession of certain of the accused.

38. On the evidence thus arising

and, on other evidence subsequently forthcoming the present accused have been placed on the trials.

39. Special Circumstances seemed to render it expedient in the public interests that the accused should be promptly brought to trial. The offences have created wide-spread uneasiness and at times panic in the two Districts affected.

The public feeling on the subject has been intensified by circumstantial reports attributing to the dacoits outrages of a peculiarly aggravated character. The witnesses against the accused come from a wide area and some of them are from their occupations and means of livelihood, persons of wandering habits, whose attendance hereafter it might be difficult to secure.

40. In these circumstances and having regard to the fact that the District Sessions

Sessions Court was closed on account of the annual vacation it was considered advisable that the trials should be held as soon as possible and Tarikere being centrally and conveniently situated for the majority of the witnesses was selected as the place of trial.

41. The trials have accordingly been held at Tarikere by the District Magistrate as a Court invested with special powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The trials began on the 11th and lasted to the 15th May. On this last date the examination of all the principal witnesses was closed and the further trial was of necessity adjourned to the 22nd instant at Chikmagalur for the examination of a few witnesses called by some of the accused and for the

examination of the Civil Surgeon as
a supplementary witness for the prosecution.

42. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Public Prosecutor of Nagar Division Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi B.A., B.L. was specially appointed by Government throughout the trials and to conduct the prosecutions.

43. The accused were undefended by Pleaders.

44. The above recital of matters affecting all the cases generally will render it necessary hereafter to deal only with the purely judicial features of the cases.

Chickmagalur }
23-5-97 }

" x
" Extract " x
/ Signed L. Krishna Rao
Assistant Superintendent
of Police

" Copy "

1/10/97
Inspector General
of Police

[illegible]

23/5/97
Ch. King

76/1-1-11. Mathavakao is
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Inspector of Police
in Mysore 23rd May 1897 -

(12/6)

Chikmagalur

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose
copies of the Reports
Remarks made by the
District Magistrate in
the Reports delivered
yesterday for your
information. The
Reports proper in each
case deal with the

Evidence, in detail
& is consequently
lengthy.

The statement enclosed
gives particulars of
Convictions & sentences
passed on each of the
accused in the 5
cases tried & disposed
of by the 8th Maye

The 8th Maye has
moved the Govt to authorize
the printing of the
entire records - which

may have to be made
in the course of the
future trials & enquiry

I had the map reads
for submission to you
but in the meantime
the 8th Maye having
called for it - & kept
it - for his reference
I could not submit
it to you. He wants
a copy for the record.
The copy is now being
set reads - I shall

+ have already
submitted this

Send the map with
the statistics (70 p)
as this will be furnished
by Post tomorrow.

The prisoners who have
received short sentences
are those that confess
& aided the Police in
discovering some portion
of the stolen property.

The prisoners will be
marched to Bangalore
Central Jail under
proper escort in a
couple of days.

Mr Subbairam &
I'll discuss the course
we hereafter take
to bring the absconded
persons to justice and
submit our proposals
in due course -

With highest respects

Yr^{ts} remain
Dear Sir,

Yr^{ts} most obed^t serv^t
A. Subbairam

No: 12762 of 28-5-97.
 1455 Enc: 6

Section	Police
No	1-96
By	No 12

The 1st sent to the Post.

Seq.

You can sign the
 2nd can be despatched
 from Bangalore, where
 copies of Enclosures C⁹ be
 made & added by

25.5.97

Recd 27th Despatched 29th
 29/5/97

Letter Camp No. A dated 19th May
 1897 from the Inspector General
 of Police -

Enclosures to the above (1) Letter
 Camp No. 2 dated 12th May 1897
 from the Dy. Commr. to the
 Inspector General of Police (2)
 Memo dated 11th May 1897
 by the Asst. Supt. of Police,
 Kadur District (3) Statements
 showing the particulars of dacoit
 cases reported in the Shimoga &
 Kadur Districts & (4) Letter No 328 dated
 1st April 1897 from the Dy. Supt.
 of Police Canara, to the Dy. Supt. of Police
 Shimoga District -

were all committed

by a

2. These dacoits ~~have~~
~~all been traced to a~~
 Gang of Karchuris from
 the ~~the~~ famine stricken
 Dist^s of Bellary & Anantapur
 in the Madras Pres^{ts} -

17 men of this Gang
~~have been~~ have
 been arrested and were
 undergoing trial when
 Mr. Madhav Rao's
 circular was written.

A telegram since
recd. reports that
all the accused persons
have been convicted
and sentenced to
terms of imprisonment
varying from two to

fourteen years -
About 16 men belong
to the Gang in question
are still at large
and are believed
to have returned
to the British Dist
whence they came -
~~At home~~

3. Another Khorchar
Gang from the same
British Dist ~~about~~
~~visited~~ the North
Kanara Dist in the
Bombay Pres. where
between the 2nd Feb &
28 March last they
committed at least
23 Dacoities, of the

same-type as the
Myson Decoits - It
appears that some
25 men of this gang
have been arrested
while 16 have
escaped arrest.

4. The operations of
the ~~Myson~~ Police to
suppress the depredations
of the Karchan
Gang which ^{entered} ~~came~~
~~into~~ Mysore and to
bring its members to
justice, have so
far been successful,
and ~~its~~ every
endeavour will be
made to arrest
the other members
who are still at large -
believed to have
escaped ^{back} into British
Territory.

~~With the large~~ ^{The} influence
Myone of ~~disturbed~~
of numbers of distressed
of the neighbouring
with D^o ~~and increase~~

suffering from famine & scarcity,
(I am to add)

exposed on frontier dists,

to occasional raids of the
kind under notice by some

habitually criminal tribes from across the front.

The ~~the~~ British D^o of
North Kanara has similar

experience - The Darbar have established

~~the~~ ~~taking~~ suitable ~~measures~~ arrangements

to prevent as far as possible

the increase of crime incidental

to the large immigration into Myone

which has been going on for the

last several months -

He

Subm^{re}

JK file was received ~~early~~ late in the evening, yesterday after the submission of this letter and sub^d to Dewan as per orders thereon

3/6/97

6/5/97

This is the case about which the President sent us a cutting from the Mysore Standard with some remarks about the inadequacy of punishment. The Govt. Advocate has been instructed to move the Chief Court on the revision side.

Subd to 147-4

6/6/97

In addⁿ to the fine imposed on the men they were dismissed the service. Is it worth our while when the benefit of a revision of the sentence? I have no objection to the application being made tho' I am doubtful as to the result -

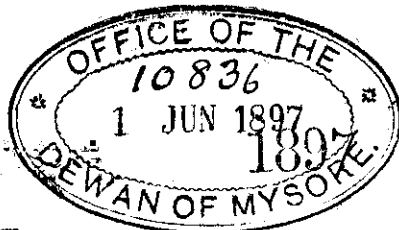
Submit to Dewan.

AM

7/6/97

Subd to Dewan

8/6/97



81364

(13)

From

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.	
Section	Police
To	The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, General and Revenue Depts.
Serial No	

Dated 28th

Despatched 29th

Received 1-6-97

General No. 3962

No. 449

Enclosure No. one

Stating that the punishment of dismissal awarded by the Superintendent of Police Mysore, to the 2 Special Reserve Constables who refused to go on special duty in connection with the dacoities in Shimoga is lenient and recommending that the case may be caused to be taken up by the Chief Court for revision -

8/31/5/97

J.F. No. 22, of 1896-7, containing the ref. was sub^d to 1st councillor on 1-6-97.

Subd to Secy

4/6/97

P.T.O.

See you will see papers here the papers are 316/97

(13.)

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 3962
449

Bengaloe,
Dated 28th May 1897
29th

Enc. one

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

With reference to para
3 of your letter No. 12012 dated 4th May 1897
9.13.66 forwarding a cutting from the Mysore
Standard of the 24th April last and
calling for the particulars of the breach
of duty referred to therein and my opinion
as to any further action that may have
to be taken in the matter, I have the
honor to forward herewith a memo -
giving the particulars of the case.
2. The refusal of the men to go

on service was first brought to my notice in the force return for the month of March 1897. I had in my Office letter No. $\frac{3636}{458}$ dated 30th April 1897 called for a report on the result of the prosecution instituted against them. Meanwhile letter No. $\frac{12012}{81366}$ dated 4th May under reply was received. The men had been dismissed the force by the Superintendent on receipt of intimation of the sentence passed on them.

3. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the punishment is lenient. I also agree that it is not sufficiently deterrent and would recommend the case being taken up to the Chief Court for revision.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

M. J. Kanabha

Inspector General
of Police.

Memo.

In obedience to my orders dated 20th March the Special Reserve Inspector of Mysore ordered 12 Special Reserve Constables and a Sergeant to proceed to Birur for special duty in connection with the recent disturbances. Of these were all but two viz Michael, Constable No. 48 and Munisawmy, Constable No. 21 proceeded to Birur by the night train of the 20th March 1897. The Inspector sent for Constable Michael next morning and directed him to proceed to Birur by the 10-45 A.M. train of that day. He pleaded family inconvenience and contrary to all discipline absolutely refused to obey the Inspector's orders. Constable Munisawmy also followed the

the example set by Michael. The Inspector thereupon suspended the two Constables in anticipation of sanction of the Superintendent of Police and reported the matter to him. The Superintendent of Police approved the action of the Inspector and ordered him to prosecute the Constables without delay on 29th March 1897.

The Constables were charged under Rule 26 of the Mysore Police Rules and the case was placed before the City Magistrate, Mysore, on the 2nd April 1897 when it was adjourned to the 9th idem. From the 9th it was adjourned to the 13th. The case was finally decided on the 21st April 1897 and the accused Michael and Munisawmy were sentenced to a fine of Rs 5 and 10 respectively, in

in default to suffer 7 and 15 days
simple imprisonment. Considering
the inadequacy of the punishment
the Superintendent of Police passed
orders on 24-4-97, dismissing the
men from the force from the
date of Conviction.

/s/ Madhava Rao
Inspector General
of Police.

No: $\frac{13257-2}{81508}$ 810-6-95

Read

(15)

Letter No. $\frac{3962}{449}$ of 28 May

1097 from the Inspector General

of Police in Mysore, regarding

Section	Police
No	1-96
Serial No	14

the inadequate punishment namely a fine of 5 Rs and 10 Rs respectively, inflicted by the City Magistrate of Mysore on Michael, Constable No. 48, and Munisamy, Constable No. 21, of the Special Reserve Police who were charged under Rule 26 of the Mysore Police Rules for refusing to go out on special duty to Bion in connection with the recent strike and stating that the men have been subsequently dismissed from the Force

Order thereon.

~~The Govt. Advocate is hereby authorized to move.~~ In the opinion of Govt., the punishment awarded in the above case is grossly inadequate; and they are, therefore, pleased to authorize the Govt. Advocate to move the Chief Court for a revision of sentence.

9/6/97
for Secy.

to Secy of Police with a request that he will fully instruct the Govt. Advocate as to the nature of the call to duty which these men disobeyed.

To The Govt. Advocate, with a copy of the P. G. letter and of its enclosure.

To The Secy of Police for information.

11. At Mysore, Mysore with a request that Govt. Advocate be furnished with a copy of the

16/6/97
No. 1317
2.15
(16)

No. 2572

Section

No

Serial No

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT-TO-~~THE~~ RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 15th June 1897.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12762^x dated the 25th ult^o and to request that you will convey to the Dur the Resident's thanks for the information afforded regarding the recent ~~deceit~~ ^{9.14.55} in the Kadur & Shimoga Districts, in which the energetic action of the police has led to such satisfactory results.

2. If you would be so good as to have the papers printed, Colonel Robertson thinks it would be as well to send them to the Governments of India and Madras for information of the District Officers concerned.

3. In this view I am to ask that, if printed, 50 copies may be supplied to

X Sub-2 to Secy
3-6-97

this office.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

I. M. M. Captain

First Assistant Resident.

A stylized handwritten signature, possibly reading 'H. T.', written in dark ink.

No. 13670 819-6-97.
1551 (17)

Letter No 2542 dated 15-6-97

copy to J. B. Bannell

- let the same pass through June 1897 from the First Offr
to the President in Mysore.

KL
19/6/97

Section	Police
File No	1-96
Serial No	16

Copy of the above is forwarded
to the Asst. General of Police
with the request that he will
be so good as to state which of
the papers relating to the recent
disasters have been already
printed and what more he
proposes to print, and that
75 copies of the complete
collection be forwarded to
this office at an early date.

By Order
Q
167697
Secty

Subd 6747-4

167697

Spae
of 11.11.97

11.11.97

Very respectfully

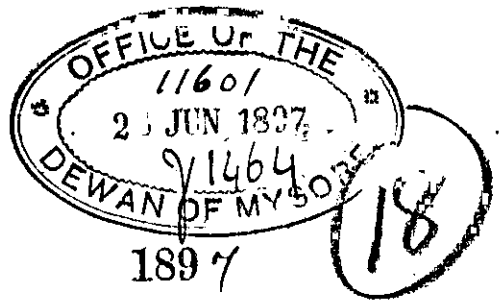
Please send
me the letter
of introduction
referred to. This
they are very
willing to give.

2876797

The Immigration
statement and a
copy of the letter
to the Residence are
forwarded to a Clerk
of the Inspector General's
Office, as ordered by
the Secretary, on the
9. 6. 97-

M

Gen. 30.]



From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The ~~General~~ Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Dated

Despatched

Received

Section	Genl & Rev. Dept.
No.	1-96
Serial	June 1897. 17

General No.

No.

4265
486

Enclosure No.

Requesting that a copy of
Government letter No. 12762
91455
dated 25th May to the 1st Asstt.
to the Resident reporting on
the Kadur & Shimoga districts,
may be forwarded together
with a copy of the statement of
Immigrants into the 2 Districts
from November 1896 as compiled
in his office.

I have you
got this here?

28/6/97

No. I have in
A.H. 4/11

Subscribed. 26/6/97

The letter of 25th May by the D.S. is in
D.H.O. from which a copy may be obtained
and sent.

OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

N^o. 4265
486

Dated Bangalore, 26 June... 1897

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

TO

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Genl. & Rev. Dept^{ts}

SIR,

With reference to
your Memo N^o 13570 dated 19th
J. 1551
June 1897, I have the honor to request
that as your letter N^o 12762 dated
J. 1455
the 25th May to the 1st Assistant to
the Resident reporting on the Kadur
and Shimoga dacoities may be useful
in guiding me in the selection of the

papers that should be printed, you will
be so good as to forward a copy of the
above letter and inform me whether it
may also be printed. A copy of the
statement of Immigrants into the two
Districts, from November 1896, as com-
-piled in your office may also be
obligingly forwarded.

I have the honor to be
Sir

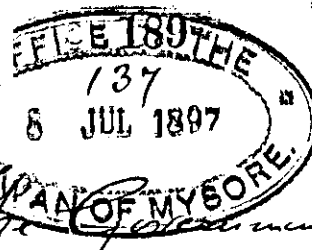
Your most obedient Servant

1/27
J. D. B. B. B.
Inspector General
of Police

2/2

Gen. 31]

Police
From 1-96
Series No. 1-8
To



35
19

The Government Agent
in Mysore
The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Dated 5th July 1897.
Despatched
Received 8

General No. 6
No.

Enclosure No.

Reporting the filing of a
Criminal Revision Petition
in re Corl Case No 272 of
1896-97 on the file of the City
Magistrate Mysore
Capt. H. Michael & another

prol

Dec 27 1897

Sub. to the Secy Mysore

File 10-7
10-7
10-7

No 6

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE Bangalore 5th July 1897

(19)

From
The Government Advocate
in Mysore

To
The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to the Government's

* Sent to A. H. Co on
15-6-97. to be placed
in g. 7 No. 22 of 96-97

Proceedings order No 13257-9, dated 10th
9-9508

Ultimus, I have the honor to state that a
Criminal revision Petition has been filed
this day as directed therein in re Criminal
Case No 272 of 1896-97 on the file of the City
Magistrate Mysore.

Government. H. Michael & another.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

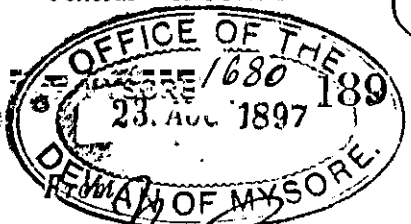
Your most obedient Servant.

Stamman
Government Advocate

File 220, 1896, 77 into J. 2201,
 we turned to D.H.O. with
 pending orders of the Government
 1897

General Serial No. 30.

(WJ) 285



Leave go the file back.
 the result was to be
 reported to the Resident.

25-8-97
 1897
 1897

The Government Advocate
 in Mysore
 To The Secretary to the
 Government of Mysore.

Dated 19th July 1897
 Despatched

Received 23/8/97 Police
 Enclosures No. 1-96

General No. 19

Under 6000.
 Please see Serial
 Nos 5, 6, 13, 14 & 15. The
 substance of this communication
 may be reiterated
 to the Resident of

Reporting the result
 in Criminal Revision
 Petition No 2 of 1897-98
 Govt. H. 1. Magistrate 2. Minorising
 in the Special Reserve Police.
 (Accused).

67919
 7127
 67917
 were 50 copies
 of the papers
 called of Resident
 in para 2 of Resident's
 letter 11.5.72 and we may
 may be getting a number
 of. we do not send copy
 of the papers
 of copies have
 of not retained
 sent 29/7/97

J. 25/8/97
 The referee noted within was sent
 to D. H. O. on 15/6/97.

24/8/97
 Are there no papers here to show that can
 be traced to 24/8
 East. ac. 1st. pm. 11.20 "Registered and the Govt.
 Ad. cases' letter No 6 of 5/7/97 sub 2
 Sub. to the Secy. H. O. n.

No 41-

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore
19th July 1897.

From

The Government Advocate
in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of
Government order No. 13257-9, dated 10th June
1897, I have the honor to state that in Criminal
Revision Petition No. 2 of 1897-98 Government
1 Magale 2. Munisawmy, Constables, in the
Special Reserve Police (Accused), two Judges
of the Chief Court have passed a sentence
of 6 weeks imprisonment on the 1st Accused
in addition to the fine sentenced by the Magistrate.

As the notice was not served on the 2nd
Accused, the matter stands postponed & will
be reported after its final disposal.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
Ramesh Chandra
Government Advocate

4 193

Section: Police

No. 1-96

Serial No. 20

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated 2nd }
 Despatched 3rd } August 1897.
 Received 4 - 8/8/97
 General No. 449
 No. 49
 Enclosure No.

Reporting the Conviction and
 sentence of 3 more Korchers by
 the District Magistrate of Kadur
 on a charge of belonging to a
 gang of dacoits, under Sec: 400R

J 4/8/97

The previous case was sent to
 Odevaran 43-6-27 with
 J. F. No. 22 of 1896-97

5/8/97. Sub. to the Sect. 400R

6806 Cited A-1007-97

6/8/97

then sent to d
 16/8/97
 7/9/97

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 449
49

Bangalore,
Dated 2 ^o August 1897
3 ^o

Enc. —

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

SIR,

In continuation of this
Office No. 3944
447 of the 26th May 1897, I have the
honor to report for the information of Govern-
ment, that 3 more Korchers were arrested
in the Chitaldroog District by the Acting
Assistant Superintendent of Police on special
duty, Mr. Kadig Subba Rao, and placed
before the District Magistrate of Kadur
on a charge of belonging to a gang of dacoits
under Section 400 I.P.C. These 3 Korchers were
Convicted

Convicted and sentenced to 3 years rigorous
imprisonment each on the 22^d. July 1897.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M^y Jushaven Rao

Inspector General
of Police.



Recd.

No. 2229 / 8237 of 11-8-97

Letter No 449 of 2nd / 49

Section	<u>Police</u>
File No.	<u>21</u> of Police in Mysore
Serial No.	<u>21</u> reporting that in the Chitaling

district 3 more Korchers were
in the Chitaling District
arrested by Mr. Madhigutta

Now, after a report
of Police on special duty,
and placed before the D^y
Magistrate of Kader on
a charge of belonging to a
gang of dacoits under

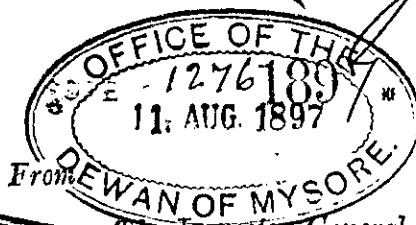
and that the
section 400 I. P. C. into the
were tried by the Dist^y Mag^t of Kader
result that they were

convicted and sentenced
to 3 years' rigorous im-
prisonment each on the
22nd July 1897.

Order thereon

Recorded

7/8/97
in Secretary
2 Mr. Dist^y Mag^t of Kader



226
23

This of the former letter
may be read and
be added in to

Section	Police
No.	1-1076
Sarja. No.	22

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, General and Revenue Depts.

14/8/97

What
to be done

Dated 9th
 Despatched 10th August 1897.
 Received 11th August 1897
 General No. 576
 No. 61

Enclosure. No. One

16/8/97 16/8/97

Forwarding for the information of Government Copy of letter No 823 of the 28th July/9; from the District Superintendent of Police, North Canara, received with the diary of the acting Asstt Suptt of Police on special duty, stating that out of 15 dacoits arrested in connection with the dacoities in his district 14 were convicted and 1 was released & Co.

13/12/97

Read & record

Draft 13/12/97
 Draft 13/12/97
 Draft 13/12/97

11/8/97
 Read at 4.30 P.M.
 11-8-97
 Submitted with the reference of the Secretary
 13-8-97

14-8-97 976

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. = 570
61

Dated Bangalore 9 August 1897.

Enc. one

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

In Continuation of this
office letter No. 449 of the 2nd instant, I have
the honor to forward herewith for the
information of Government Copy of letter
No. 823 of the 28th July 1897 from the
District Superintendent of Police, North
Canara, received with the diary of the
Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police
on special duty - Mr. N. Subba Rao,

reporting
that 3 mo
Bacchi
Convicted
the Ka
Bacchi
the
Sewar

No 823 of 1897.

Kanwar 28th July 1897.

22-
a

From,

The District Superintendent
of Police,
North Canara.

To,

The Assistant Superintendent of Police
on Special duty
Head Quarters Chitaldroog,
Mysore Province.

Sir,

In reply to your No C No: 1 dated
21st Instant, I have the honor to inform
you that the dacoities committed in the
Hanigal and Yellapur Taluks and the
Mundagode and Sipa Petas of this Dis-
trict in the months of February and
March last were the work of the Korchers
of the Bellary District. They committed
in all 22 dacoities in which property
worth Rs 3157-10-3 was stolen; the total
value

value of identified property is Rs 236-13-3
and there is a very large amount of pro-
perty not identified. One of the dacoits
was arrested in the Yellapur Taluk and
14 others were subsequently arrested in the
Hangal and Ranibennur Taluks of the
Dharwar District. The latter were Con-
victed and sentenced and the former
who was made Queen's evidence was
released.

2. The list of dacoits at large for-
warded with your letter under reply
has been circulated to the subordinate
officers who have been instructed to
render every assistance in their power
to the Mysore Police in the detection of the
said offenders.

"Copy"

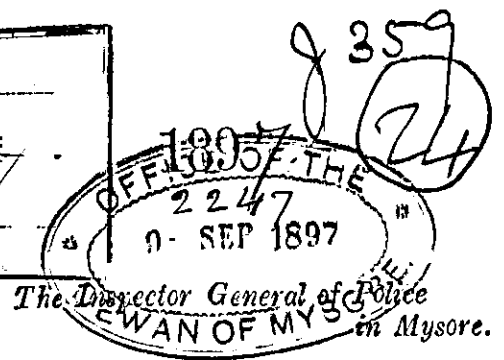
I have &c
/Signed/ J. W. Fellows
Ag: St. Suptt of Police.

"True Copy"

/Sd/ N. Subba Rao
Ag: Asst. Suptt of Police.

11/2
M. S. Narayana Rao
Inspector General
of Police.

Section Police
 No. 96
 Serial No. 23
 From



To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
 General and Revenue Depts.

Keep a letter to the President
 & submit to the above

11-9-97

Sub. to the 1st councillor
 with a draft.

11/9/97

The King's army
 from the staff
 was an army
 one the day
 in the fort
 in front of them
 before. As a result
 notice

all

11/9/97

after signing the draft,
 please submit this
 to the 3rd of the order
 regarding the delay
 complained of

13/9/97

Sub. to the 3rd councillor

all if the Supl. has any
 explanation to give

15-9-97

all if the Supl. has any
 explanation to give
 15-9-97

Dated 7th

Despatched 8th } September 1897.

Received 9th

General No. 975
 No. 103

Enclosure No. 1/packet sent
 separately

Forwarding 75 printed copies
 of the papers relating to the
 Ladur - Shimoga Dacoities.

9-9-97

The undersigned
 in the name of the
 Govt. of Mysore

Since got back and sent to Secy on 9-9-97
 with Govt. to be made by the Secy
 reporting result of the case in re made, and
 punishment to two constables
 put up a copy of the printed copy
 11/9/97 Sub. to the 3rd councillor 11/9/97 Sub. to the 3rd councillor 11/9/97

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Bangalore,

No. 975
103

Dated 7th September 1897

Enc. 1 packet
sent separately.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

As directed in your

Memo No. 13570 dated 19th June 1897
J. 1551

I have the honor to forward herewith
75 printed copies of the papers noted
in the margin relating to the Kadur-

Shimoga dacoities. In
addition to the Inspector
General's letter and the
prefatory remarks of the
District Magistrate, two
judgments of the District
Magistrate which give

1. Inspector General's camp No. A d
to the Secretary with enelo
2. Prefatory remarks of the D
Kadur, with a map.
3. Judgments in cases No. 22 a
4. Extracts from depositions in c
5. Copy of letter No. 823 of 28-7
District Superintendent of B
Canara, to the Asst^{nt} Superint
Police on special duty.

an idea of the nature of the dacoities have been printed in full - also extracts from the depositions of witnesses which the District Magistrate thought would throw light on the method of working of the dacoits.

2. Since the papers were sent to the Press the Chief Court has confirmed the conviction and sentence in 5 cases of dacoity and also 4 gangs consisting of 40 persons have been bound over for good behaviour in the Chitaldroog District. The Special Assistant Superintendent has not lost sight of the few men that are still at large.

3. I may be allowed to note that there has been inordinate delay in getting these papers printed in the Government Press. The work would, I am convinced, have

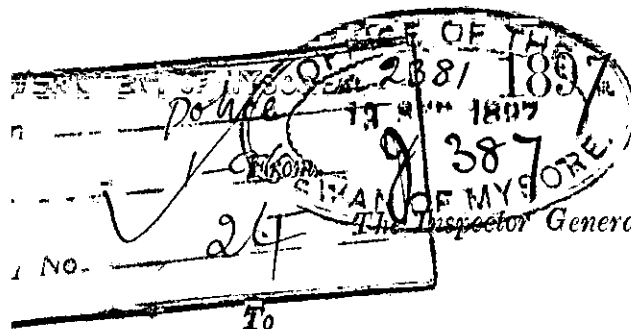
ated 19-5-97
sures.
istth Magistrate,
nd 23.
ases Nos 21 to 25
97 from
lice, North
endent of

been done in less than half the
time if it had been entrusted to.
for instance - Subbiah and sons.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
1/10
Muthavaram
Inspector General
of Police



(26)



To
The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated 10th } September 1897.
Despatched 11th }
Received 13th.

General No. 1022-
No. 106
Enclosure No.

Stating that copies of
the complete collection
of papers regarding the
Shemoga-Kadur dacoit
-ies were forwarded
on the 8th instant.

1897/97

The copies have been received.

May this be filed. Sub.
File if copies have been sent to the Secretary otherwise, set up copies.
Out of 75-80 = 25 copies remaining,
on hand please send two to L.H.D. and
keep the rest safely. 15th attended
23/9/97

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. $\frac{1025}{106}$

Dated *Bangalore,*
 $\frac{10}{11}$ September 1897.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

In reply to your docket
No. $\frac{3236}{370}$ dated 8th Instant, I have the honor ^{to} Remind
to state that 75 printed Copies of the Complete
Collection of papers relating to the recent
Kadur - Shimoga dacoities were forwarded
with this office letter No. $\frac{975}{103}$ dated 7th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

M. S. Narayana Rao

Inspector General
of Police.

Re-draft letter

Section	<u>Police</u>
No	<u>1-96</u>
Serial No	<u>✓ 25</u>

(27)

First Assistant to the
Resident in Mysore.

No. 3412 / 14-9-97.
8387

Sir,

Adverting to para 2 of
your letter camp No: 8 dated
29th April 1897 forwarding a
cutting from the Mysore Standard
of the 24th Idam and observing
that the punishment awarded
to the ^{two} policemen referred to
therein for flagrant breach of
duty, appeared, if the report
was correct, to be very in-
adequate, I am directed to
state that the men were, upon
conviction, forthwith dismissed
and the Government Advocate
was instructed to move the
Chief Court for a revision
of

Let this be over till
tomorrow. Please
take my order tomorrow
before signing this

9-9-97

Yours

11-9-97

of the sentences, which, in the opinion of the Durbar, were grossly inadequate.

The Govt Advocate states reports that the Chief Court ^{have} passed a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment on one of the men named Michael in addition to the fine imposed by the Magistrate, and that the case against the others is still pending as notice of the ^{order to hear} application has not yet been served on the other accused.

I have to

4
9-9-97

See

M 5/9/97

Subject Police 1-96 President in Mysore.
 Serial No. 26. No. 3413 84-9-97
8388 enc. 50 copies

Adverting to para

²⁴
~~24~~ 3. of your letter No
 2572 of 15¹⁸⁹⁷ June¹⁸⁹⁷ regarding
 the recent dacoities in
 the Kolar and Shimoga
 districts, I am directed
 to forward herewith,
 as desired, 50 ^{printed} copies
 of ~~the~~ papers ^{relating to} regarding
 the ^{detection of these} said dacoities.

I have

Y

13-9-97

Very

11/9/97

Issue -
 as per the order
 of the Government
 of Mysore
 for the purpose
 of the order on the
 20th of the month
 of the month of the
 month of the month

After issue
please return
for resub~~mit~~_{or}

==

(29)

Police
No. 9-96
✓
Serial No. 27

The Superintendent,
Govt. Central
Press, Bangalore

Dated, 20th Sept 97.

No. $\frac{3719}{8437}$

"Para 3." I may be allowed to note
"at there has been inordinate delay
in getting these papers printed in the
Govt. Press. The work would, I am
convinced, have been done in less
than half the time if it had been
entrusted to - for instance - Subbiah
and Sons."

I am forwarding
the ^{original extract} ~~accompanying~~
copy of letter No.
 $\frac{975}{103}$ of 7th instant.
From the Inspector
General of Police
in Mysore, has the
honour to ^{request that} ~~suggest~~
~~whether~~ the Superintendent
will be good as to
explain ^{the delay referred} ~~the~~ to.

A. P. P.

~~of you with regard to~~
~~the de inordinate delay~~
~~complained of, by~~
~~the J. of Police in~~
~~the above letter, in the~~
printing of the papers
relating to the
Kaduw. Phinoga
domiciles.

B. O.

17/9/67
for Secy.

Section Police
 GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
 No. 1746
 Serial No. 289
 From

J 438
 OFFICE 272
 1897 SEP 14 1897
 DEWAN OF MYSORE

Supl. of Govt. Printing in Mysore.

Cabled to 3-2-97
 25-9-97

This may be submitted
 to the M. Council
 for information or issue
 of proper instructions
 to the L. H. of the
 who apparently had
 little power to explain
 against the fact.

25-9-97

To
 The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
 General Revenue Deptt.

Dated 21st } September 1897
 Despatched

Received 22

General No. 289
 No.

Enclosure No.

In reply to

Explaining the delay
 in printing the papers
 relating to the Kadur
 Shimoga districts.

Cabled to 1007-97

30-9-97

Send copy of the
 the 1st Genl. of the, with the
 narration that the imputation
 of delay made in para 3
 against the fact is not
 warranted by the facts
 now brought before the
 the request that he will be
 so good as to instruct his
 officer to return the Prop. and
 from the Prop. as speed as possible.

2-10-97

References (to be entered only in the
 Dewan's Office).

Refers put up

23/9/97

Sub. to the Secretary 23/9

23/9

Office of the Supt. Govt. Printing,

Bangalore, 21st September 1897.

From The Superintendent Govt. Printing
in Mysore.

To The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

In reply to your docket No. $\frac{3719}{J.437}$ dated 20th September calling for an explanation regarding the delay complained of by the Inspector General of Police in printing of papers relating to the Kadur. Shimoga dacoities, I have the honor to inform you that ^{the} copy amounting to 44 pages of printed matter was received in the Press on 29th July and proofs of the same given on 3rd and 4th August and which were returned to the Press with many alterations, entailing the re-manipulation of the whole work, on the 25th August and the final printed copies despatched on 4th September, by which it will be seen that the work was actually in the press 16 days and in the Inspector General of Police's Department 22 days and in which Department the delay actually occurred, and I fail to see the inordinate delay complained of by the Inspector General of Police, whose

5000 hrs. | 10 or 11 days.
15-17 -

Office

Office has only been capable of correcting,
2 pages of proof a day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant;

W. H. Sparks

Superintendent,

Govt. Printing in Mysore.

Police
1-96.
No. 29.
To,

(31)

The Inspector
General of Police
in Mysore.

No. $\frac{4084}{1483}$ of 6/10/97.

8me 1

Sir,

With reference
to your letter no.
 $\frac{975}{103}$ dated 7th ultimo
forwarding ^{printed} ~~copies~~
copies of papers
relating to
~~connected with~~
the ^{Kadur-Shimoga} descriptions of
~~Shimoga and Kadur~~
~~to~~ and stating
that there was
inordinate delay
in ^{getting them} printing ~~at the Govt~~
~~Press~~, I am directed
to

to forward the accom-
panying copy of letter
no 289 dated the
21st ultimo, from the
Superintendent, Govt
Printing, Mysore, and
to observe that ~~the~~
imputation of delay
made ~~in para 3 of~~
~~your letter under~~
~~reply~~, against the
Govt Press, is not
warranted by the
facts now brought
to the notice of Govt.

2. Further, I am to re-
quest that you will
be so good as to
instruct your office
to return ^{to the Press,} ~~the~~ proofs
sent ^{for revision,} ~~from the Press~~
as speedily as possible.

I have &c

2/10/97
Jey.

M 4/10/97

The Govt. advocate's clerk has
now noted within that the sentence
of two months impt. was passed on the
2nd Acc^d. Munisami -

Sub?
5/11

S	Police
Serial No.	✓ 30

From, The Government Advocate
in Mysore

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Intimate to President

Dated 1st November 1897

Despatched

Received 3-11-97

Enclosures No.

General No. 47
No.

Reporting the result
in Criminal Revision
Petition No 2 of 1897-98
Government H.1 Megale
2. Munisami

8/11/97

Subup 1387
Def^{co} put up
4-11-97
Sub? to the Sec^y

In the first letter (No 41 of 9.7.97) the
Advocate stated that the 1st Acc^d. (Megale or M)
had been sentenced to 6 weeks impt. - This letter
probably refers to 2nd Acc^d, but is not clear.
May this be comm^d to the Rev^d?

N^o 87

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore
Bangalore 1st November
1897.

From

The Government Advocate
in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of this Office letter
N^o 41, dated 20th August 1897, I have
the honor to report that in Criminal
Revision Petition N^o 2 of 1897-98 (Govt
H. Megale 2. Mooneswamy) the
Judges of the Chief Court have passed
a sentence of 2 months imprisonment
in addition to the fine sentence d by
the City Magistrate of Mysore.

n the 2^d accused
Mooneswamy
entered by the
Adv. Clerk
RD

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Yours most obedient servant

S. Ramaswamy
Government Advocate

Police 2	No. 5386
1-96	8616
301	11-11-97
Serial VL	(33)

Mr 1st Ass. to the
Resident in Mysore

Sir,

In continuation

of this office letter No.

$\frac{3412}{8387}$ of 14th 4/8-897 X I am:

directed to state that the case against the said Man Gopal Advocate reports the same is reported to have been in Criminal Revision Petition decided by the No 2 of 1897-98 (Govt of

Mysore & 2. In consequence the Chief Court, have passed a sentence of two months

imprisonment on the 2nd accused In consequence in addition to the fine imposed by the City Magistrate of Mysore having been passed upon him.

I have
11/8/11/97
Secretary.

* intimating the action taken in the case of the flagrant breach of duty on the part of two Police Constables referred to in your letter Camp. 28 dated the 29 April 97, and stating that the notice issued by the Magistrate on one of them named Munnisami had not been served,

Yours in S. & C.

I have & then
Submitt to get
for perusal
11/8/11/97

Sub. to the 1st Councillor
12/11/97 11th Dec 11

12 11 97
13 11 97

Dr. 1/2 a

Re: a

Police

✓ 1-96
39th

Letter No 570 dated
61
August 1897 from the Insp.

Inspector General of Police in
Mysore forwarding for the
information of Govt. copy
of letter No 823 of the 28th
July 1897 from the District
Superintendent of Police,
North Canara, stating that
out of 15 dacoits arrested in
connection with the dacoities
in his District, 14 were con-
-victed and one was re-
-leased having been made
Queen's evidence, and that
he has instructed the subordi-
-nate Police of the N. Canara
to render every assistance
to the Mysore Police in the
detection of the ^{remaining} dacoits ^{whose} at
large.

order No 7234 of 13th Dec 97
7800

Recorded

Secretary

To

The Inspector General of Police